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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

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This monograph, which gives an account of some of the work projects carried out by the European Division of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, has been prepared as a collective study by the Division.

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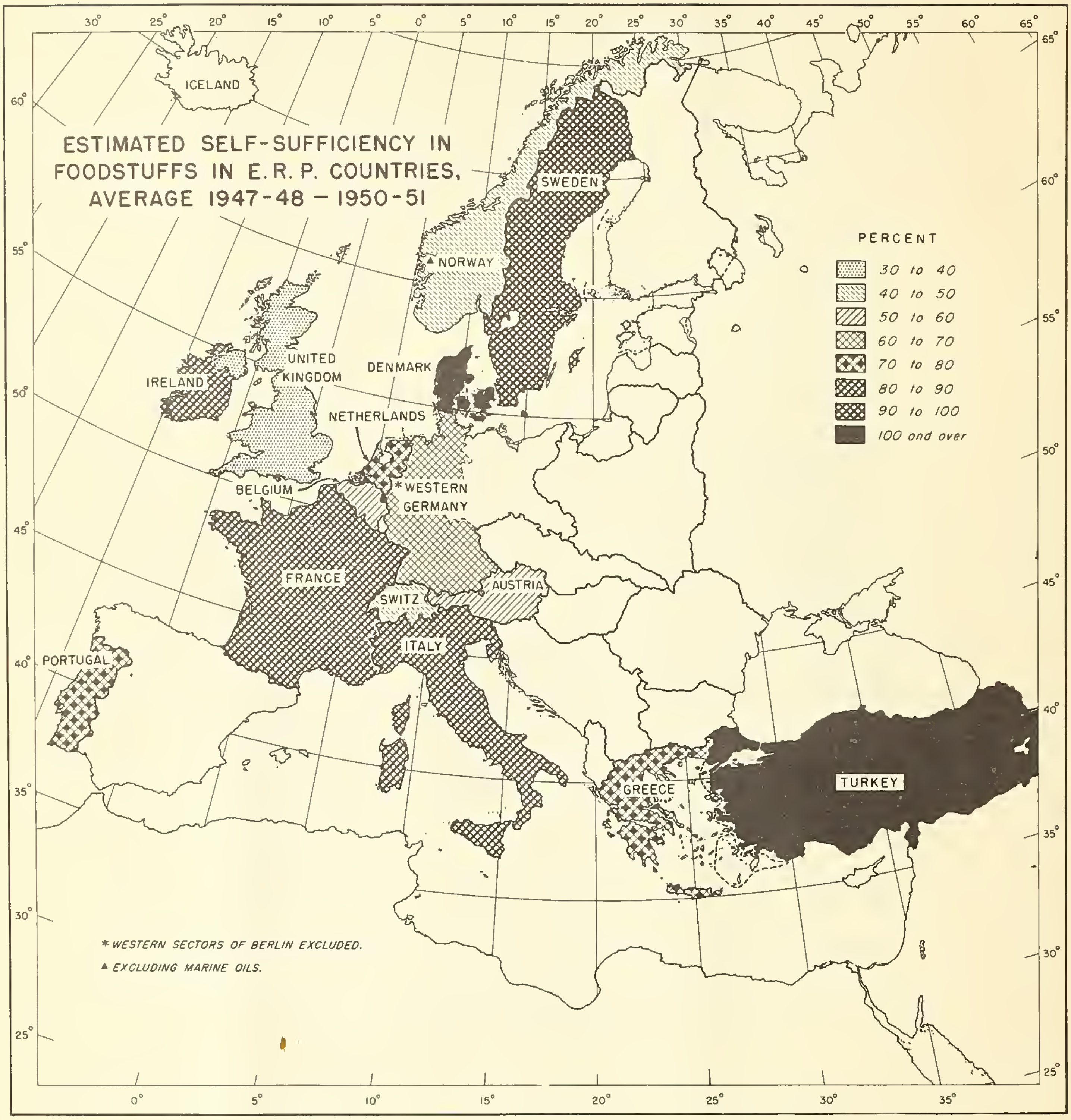

ESTIMATED SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS IN E. R. P. COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1947-48 – 1950-51

* WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN EXCLUDED.

▲ EXCLUDING MARINE OILS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION IN WESTERN EUROPE [1]

Prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

The following is an account of results of work projects that have been carried on for a number of years in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although this is mainly a report on the methodology employed and the statistical material used and computed, some of the substantive conclusions that emerge may be briefly summarized.

Agricultural production in Western Europe, which had declined by 20 to 25 percent during or immediately after World War II, increased by about one-fifth between 1947-48 and 1949-50, and in 1950-51 rose to exceed the prewar average by several percent. This recovery was only partly due to more favorable weather in the past three seasons, as the much greater input of fertilizer (one-third above prewar), greater mechanization (40 percent more tractors than in January 1948), and other improvements indicate. Since agricultural production in the 1930's and up to World War II rose measurably in most European countries, the present production indices would be lower if calculated in relation to the trend of production before the outbreak of war rather than in terms of a 5-year average around the middle thirties. The trend value of total net agricultural output in 1949-50--that is, discounting the influence of exceptionally favorable weather--did not perhaps quite come up to the trend value of 1938-39 output, but in 1950-51 it probably exceeded that level by 2 or 3 percent. Recovery of agricultural production has thus been considerably more rapid since World War II than it was after World War I.

The substantial increase in output that has occurred would be a questionable gain to the countries had it taken place at increased unit costs. There is every indication, however, that much of the increase in production has come about through increased productivity. Agricultural output in Western Europe today is clearly higher per acre, per man, and per animal than it was 3 years ago, and the higher rate of input contributed by factors of production other than land, labor, and livestock capital does not seem to have outweighed these gains.

The estimates that have been made of the development of food consumption also show the great recovery that took place after 1947-48. In most countries, prewar consumption levels, both quantitative and qualitative, have been restored. Rationing has been largely eliminated and food is no longer a problem, any more than it normally is. To what extent the gains made by Western European countries can be retained and further expanded is, at this juncture of the international situation, unpredictable.

Comparing food consumption with food production, we find that Western Europe produces about two-thirds of its energy needs, as it did before the war: it is again two-thirds self-sufficient in regard to food. If it is considered that the area must now feed a much larger population than before the war, this is no mean accomplishment. With the exception of the Mediterranean countries (with their rapidly increasing population and meager resources) and Western Germany (with its problem of refugees from the East) as well as Austria, all areas show a greater degree of food self-sufficiency than before the war.

Methods for measuring changes in gross and net agricultural production, the quantity and quality of food consumption, and the degree of self-sufficiency in food production have been improved materially by observation and research during the war and postwar years. The purpose of this report is to explain in detail the methods now in use in measuring agricultural production and consumption and to bring together the results of recent analyses with respect to the ERP countries.

The study is divided into five chapters. The first deals with OFAR's estimates of food balances, giving statistics or approximations of production, trade, and utilization of foodstuffs and feedstuffs, both in terms of total quantities and, for food uses, also of quantities per person per year. These food balances have been generally used by OFAR and by other United States Government agencies and have also been circulated in other ways. They date back to the early balances drawn up by OFAR in 1942, partly as background material for studies of continental Europe's position.[2] The food balances, plus some additional material on the trade in types of feedstuffs not recorded in the balances, have furnished the basis for comprehensive appraisals of the basic structure of the food economy of the individual countries, and for the construction of indices of agricultural production as well as for estimates of food consumption.

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[1] For purposes of this study, Western Europe is defined as comprising the countries participating in the European Recovery Program. No specific separate estimates of production, consumption, etc. have been prepared for Luxembourg or Iceland, because of the small importance of these areas in the total picture for ERP Europe. No separate food balances are at this time published for Turkey.

[2] Richter, J. H. "Continental Europe's Prewar Food Balance." Foreign Agr. 6:299-312. 1942. And Richter, J. H. "Continental Europe's Wartime Food Balance." Foreign Agr. 7:85-96. 1943.

In this sequence, therefore, the second and third chapters of this study deal with the computation of indices of agricultural production and with estimates of food consumption, respectively. As to the consumption estimates, appraisals have been made not only of food consumption in terms of individual food commodities and in terms of calories, but also in terms of a quantity-quality index that combines data on quantities of food consumed with a measure of its qualitative composition. This quantity-quality index is the subject matter of the discussion in the fourth chapter.

The fifth and final chapter of the present study gives a calculation of so-called degrees of food self-sufficiency for each of the Western European countries -- calculations that were first presented in August 1942 in an article in Foreign Agriculture entitled "Continental Europe's Prewar Food Balance." Since then, our methods have been refined and the indices that at the time were still for the most part taken from similar calculations made in other countries have now been completely replaced by calculations of our own. Moreover, we have added comparisons for the postwar period.

I

FOOD BALANCES

The European Division of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has been engaged since 1941 in systematically estimating patterns of production, trade, and utilization of foodstuffs and feedstuffs in European countries. At first, during the war, this was the outgrowth of an effort at keeping abreast of important developments in food and agriculture in the countries at war.

Soon this purpose came to be paralleled by endeavors to appraise the food and agricultural position in each of the countries in considerable detail, with a view to forming a quantitative impression of their prospective import requirements once hostilities ceased. Such analytical work also served the requirements of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Food Relief, set up in the fall of 1942, and later of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. It also served for screening purposes in United States participation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and United States representation on the Combined Working Party on European Food Supplies, which sat in London in 1944 and 1945. Throughout the period the systematic analysis of food supplies and requirements was part and parcel of the background work done in United States agencies for the purpose of international allocations and American participation in the International Emergency Food Council's activities and discussions.

The work on appraisals of food supplies and requirements, which continues, was later geared to the needs of ECA, which, in formulating and executing the European Recovery Program, required independent analyses. More recently, such work was again called upon for independent evaluations of developments in individual countries, with a view to ascertaining relative priorities for requirements that can no longer be filled as freely and without regard to the timing of requests as was the case in the short interval between the middle of 1949 and the end of 1950.

Any systematic analysis of the composition of the total food supply and its disappearance, by uses, for any country must start from a comprehensive review of production, trade, and utilization of output, conveniently summarized in the form of what has come to be called food balances. The method is by no means an invention of any one individual, agency, or country but has been developed over many years through the efforts of individual researchers, research institutes, and government agencies.

Efforts at ascertaining, in quantitative terms, supplies and requirements on a national basis were necessitated during World War I when the Central Powers in Europe were faced with a grave food shortage and when shortages were also apparent in Western Europe. Similarly, these analyses were required for ascertaining postwar food relief needs. During the interwar period, a number of countries attempted to gain greater insight into the composition of their food output and food requirements to determine where additional efforts could be made to fill gaps in nutritional requirements or to eliminate vulnerability by increasing domestic production.

The early types of analyses were of a somewhat general character and could serve only as a first approximation to a thorough-going analysis. Experience was gained, however, and, as more thought was given to the theoretical requirements of such research, methods became gradually more rigorous and more adequate for the task at hand. Also, production statistics and other surveys of supplies, in some cases even estimates of movements in stocks, were being improved in some countries, and household budget surveys of food consumption at the retail level were being resumed or expanded by a number of governments or semiofficial research institutions. All this added to the material needed for analysis and for consistency checks. Statistics on the transport of goods were also being provided in greater volume, facilitating the checking of production data against the over-all movement of supplies.

The first comprehensive attempts to construct detailed food balances and systematic analyses of food supplies and requirements were made in Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy, notably by H. von der Decken of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung in Berlin, Benedetto Barberi of the Istituto Centrale di Statistica at Rome, and E. M. H. Lloyd and other members of the staff of the Market Supply Committee, as well as the staff of the Food Defense Plans Department in London. Work of a similar nature was also begun in other countries and was carried forward in connection with household-budget studies of food consumption at the retail level for samples of specified consumer groups. Studies of the latter kind were completed by the Ministry of Labour, the Rowett Institute, and the Market Supply Committee in the United Kingdom; the Statistical

Office in Germany; a number of agencies in the United States; by Niceforo and Galeotti in Italy; by Julin in Belgium; Mme. Randoin in France; and by others elsewhere.[3]

Further work on systematic analysis of food supplies and requirements, on an international basis, was done during and after World War II in published and unpublished studies by OFAR in the United States, as stated; by the Ministry of Economic Warfare in the United Kingdom; by a special Joint Working Party set up by the Combined Food Board in 1943, to measure and compare food consumption levels in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada; by the Combined Working Party on European Food Supplies, which worked in London in 1944 and 1945; by the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin; by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and by a Working Party of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), in Paris.

At an international conference of food and agricultural statisticians held in London in September 1945, the participants had a chance to compare their ideas on desirable methods of determining national consumption levels. It was generally agreed that, during World War II, those who had to construct country food balances found themselves mainly handicapped by the absence or incompleteness of statistics regarding the utilization of total supplies, the movement of stocks, and consumer surveys that were truly representative of consumption by the various national consumer groups and, hence, by the nation as a whole. Statistics of production--at least for a number of important products--in most cases proved less unsatisfactory, while statistics on trade before the war were the most reliable of all. Again, within the production statistics, those dealing with grain and row crops usually proved the most complete and reliable.

Relatively few countries even today have satisfactory statistics of the output of fruits and fresh vegetables--that is, for total production, both commercial and small-garden output. A great deal of improvement also is required in regard to statistics on the production of meat, slaughter fats, and poultry, which in a number of cases are still pure guesses or part-returns based on data for inspected commercial slaughter, while home slaughter, total or noninspected, is not taken into account. A similar situation exists in regard to milk and egg production and the output of dairy products.

These deficiencies are, of course, well known to the specialists working in this field.[4] It is because of these deficiencies that past and present measurements of food consumption levels rest on rather shaky foundations: production statistics ranging from adequate to totally inadequate; statistics or estimates regarding utilization of supplies and the movement of stocks either absent or incomplete; direct consumer surveys available only for limited periods of time and segments of consumer groups. There is, therefore, much room for improvement in the basic material and toward more complete and systematic reporting and estimating. The task of drawing up food balances was, of course, additionally complicated during the war and immediate postwar years by the existence of food shortages everywhere, which tended to develop black markets and, in turn, incomplete reporting of production and underestimation of total supplies.

During the war, a number of governments had to keep track of food developments not only in their own and in friendly countries, but also in enemy-controlled territory in order to appraise the enemy's strengths and weaknesses and to evaluate the situation everywhere as it might be upon the conclusion of hostilities. This work had to be done under difficult circumstances, in many cases on the basis of veiled and most fragmentary information checked against an analysis of conditions as they obtained in normal prewar years. A consideration of the type of cross check that was used in making these studies gives the essential elements of the construction of national food balances as we might envision them generally for economic analyses in the various countries.

First of all, a preliminary food balance is drawn up on the basis of what might be termed the "supply approach." Production estimates are recorded on the basis of acreages, crop yields, livestock numbers, turn-over percentages and slaughter weights, and yields of milk and eggs. Next, imports and depletion of stocks are added to and exports and accumulation of stocks subtracted from domestic production, giving total supplies. Thereupon utilization is approximated for the various uses to which the products are put: seed at estimated rates of seeding; waste on farms; feed to livestock on the basis of livestock numbers and customary or allotted rates of feeding; industrial uses for nonfood purposes such as the production of alcohol, coffee substitutes, technical fats, and soap; and the like. The residual figures appear to represent the total quantities available for food in the 12-month consumption period under consideration.

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[3] For a comprehensive bibliography of the household budget studies published up to that time, see "Family Budgets," by Hans Staehle, Econometrica, pp. 106-118, 1935.

[4] A series of notes has been drawn up in connection with the food balances given in the Appendix. These notes, also given in the Appendix, supplement, in concrete and specific form, the more general methodological comments in the text; point up in detail the deficiencies of the material now available; and indicate the ways in which these problems have been dealt with.

The results of this first approximation must now be set aside to give way to calculations of a different sort--one that might be termed the "consumption approach." During the war, and for the countries for which direct statistics were not available, this approach had to be based upon the rations for producers and the various categories of nonproducing consumers --with allowances made for illegal consumption. (This approach again might be based in the future--as was done in some cases before the war--upon direct consumer surveys and household budget statistics.) After due consideration of population numbers in the various ration (or consumer) groups, and with appropriate allowance for retail and wholesale waste, and off-ration (or out of home) consumption, the level of the total supply for food in the given consumption year is then approximated.

The results of this calculation according to the "consumption approach" must now be compared with those of the "supply approach." Reasonable agreement would appear to indicate a reasonably correct appraisal of national consumption; gaps would indicate the need for a searching analysis of all items considered so as to uncover the sources of error, to provide additional information, and finally to explain and thus close the gaps. The integration of these two approaches to a measurement of national food consumption is the goal of comprehensive economic analysis on the subject of food consumption.[5] The resulting national data on production, trade, stocks, and utilization by uses of the total supply provide information important in the national economic balance sheet and equally important for decisions of economic policy.

Such is the ideal procedure or, as we have said, the goal of comprehensive analysis. But only in rare cases is it possible at this time to carry out a perfect integration of the two approaches, or even to be sure of the bulk of the statistics and estimates available. The food balances made thus far are therefore far from perfect; some of the many problems of a technical nature that crop up and must somehow be dealt with in such analyses have been mentioned and explained in the notes to the food balances in the Appendix. The Appendix tables give the country food balances for prewar as well as 1948-49 and 1949-50.

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[5] For such comparison and integration, see especially E. M. H. Lloyd, "Food Supplies and Consumption at Different Income Levels," Journ. Proc. Agr. Econ. Soc., v. 4, No. 2, pp. 89-120, illus., London, 1936, and John Boyd Orr, "Food, Health and Income: Report on a survey of Adequacy of Diet in Relation to Income," ed. 2, 83 pp., illus, London, 1937. An acknowledgment and application of such integration between "supply approach" and "consumption approach" is also to be found in the article "Revenu de l'Agriculture et Enquêtes de Consommation," Etudes et Conjoncture (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques), Nov.-Dec. 1950, Paris, where it is stated that "Le développement depuis quelques années des enquêtes de consommation, et notamment des enquêtes en milieu rural, permet de songer à controler les évaluations globales de consommation totale faites à partir d'autres bases. Il semble y avoir là un moyen d'améliorer certaines estimations adoptées pour le calcul du revenu de l'agriculture." It is of interest to note also that the Institut, in scholarly fashion, frankly agrees with, and confirms, the statements made by several participants in the 1949 sessions of the OEEC Working Party on Food Consumption Levels to the effect that the global French estimates of the consumption of potatoes and especially fresh vegetables are too high. "En ce qui concerne les pommes de terre et les légumes frais, les évaluations de l'I.N.H., inférieures aux évaluations d'autres sources, paraissent également vraisemblables."

II

INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION [6]

Basic Data and Hypotheses

The basic data used for constructing our indices of agricultural production were provided by the food balances discussed in the preceding chapter. The production counted was the output of individual commodities for food or for any other end-use accounted for in the food balances (for example, barley for brewing, corn for starch). On the whole, it was assumed that food output is representative of total agricultural production, including production of the few specific industrial crops that ERP countries produce. Since the food balances do not show industrial crops as such but only industrial uses of crops otherwise consumed as food, separate allowances were made for the inclusion of such major items as tobacco in the case of Greece and Turkey; cotton for Turkey; and wine for France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece. Production of feed and of animal draft power was included indirectly, not separately, in the output of foodstuffs and other end-use products into whose production feed and draft power ultimately enter.

In order to approximate a measure of total agricultural output in each of the countries, price weights were applied to each of the products counted. The resulting sum totals of the product values represent measures of the value of total agricultural output calculated at constant prices. The weights assumed for the various products were based on farm prices obtained from a variety of sources. Prices in each country were first expressed as a percent of the price of wheat, and these relative prices for the individual countries were averaged on a weighted basis for the ERP area as a whole. The ERP area price averages for prewar and 1948-49 in turn were averaged, and the resulting relatives were used as the weights applied to the output data for each country both for prewar and postwar years. These weights are as follows:

Farm Price Relationships[1]

Wheat	100
Rye	90
Barley	85
Oats	75
Corn	70
Oilseeds	250
Refined sugar [2]	120
Potatoes	30
Cattle (live weight)	420
Sheep (live weight)	480
Pigs (live weight)	550
Horses (live weight)	250
Poultry and rabbits	550
Eggs	800
Milk	85
Vegetables	70
Fruits and nuts	140
Dry legumes	120
Rice (rough)	70
Olive oil	450
Wine	100
Tobacco	800
Cotton	700
Oilcake (imports)	110
Bran (imports or from imported bread grain)	90
Other concentrates (in terms of grain)	85
Skim milk (for feed)	23

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[1] Prices per ton of each product when wheat price per ton = 100.

[2] Based on sugar-beet prices.

Two series of indices were calculated--one a gross index, the other a net index. The difference between the two series is that the gross index counts total livestock production as domestic output, regardless of the extent to which livestock output is based not on domestic but on imported feed. The net index does make an allowance for the exclusion of imported feed from domestic output. (See table 1.)

Output

Grain, potato, and dry-legume output was considered to be equivalent to total production, minus seed and waste, minus feed. Milk output was represented by total production of whole milk, minus whole milk fed to livestock. For other products the interpretation of output does not necessitate explanation.

All production and utilization figures were taken from the food balances. For products not directly shown in the food balances the data were assembled from a variety of official and nonofficial sources. The production figures for meat and animal fats were converted into live weight to permit the application of live-weight prices. Butter and cheese were not separately listed as output but were included in total milk production. Total output, therefore, was represented by the total production of agriculture with the exception of some items such as flowers, flax and hemp, silk and wool. The implication of such exclusion is that the movement of this small part of total production was assumed to have paralleled that for the bulk of the agricultural output.

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[6] The first preliminary study of indices of agricultural production was prepared for ECA in May 1949. Later versions of the project were published in Foreign Agriculture, June 1950 and January 1951.

Double counting of feed and of the livestock products produced from that feed was largely avoided. Feed production was excluded from output, but livestock products were included. Furthermore, the value of the quantities fed to livestock of the bran obtained from milling domestic bread grains, of skimmed milk and butter milk from domestic whole milk, and of oil cake from domestic oilseeds that are returned to, re-purchased by, or retained on the farm and that thus account for a fraction of the output of livestock products has been deducted from the output totals. Such deduction was necessary because the value of these feedstuffs would otherwise be included in output not only of the livestock produced from them, but also in the output of bread grains, whole milk, and oilseeds, respectively.

An element that is not included in the index even though it is part of the agricultural output of a country is the feed produced for nonfarm use, such as feed sold off the farms for the feeding of nonfarm livestock.

Net Index

As indicated before, the adjustment for calculating a net index consists of an allowance for the livestock products produced from imported feed supplies so that deductions can be made from total production in order that net production from domestic resources be more fairly represented by the index. Any method for making such an allowance is, of course, problematical.

There are two ways that readily suggest themselves: (1) The imputation to imports of feed of the total index value of the livestock products produced from imported feed, thus excluding from domestic output the full index value of such livestock production; and (2) the deduction for livestock products produced from imported feed to be made on the basis of the value of the feed as a proportion of the value of the livestock products produced therefrom. This latter method is equivalent to not counting as domestic production the original value of the imported feed contained in the value of the livestock products, whereas the value added as a result of the application of domestic labor and the utilization of additional domestic resources in the production of such livestock products is counted as domestic output.

It is the latter method that was chosen for purposes of the present study, although the first also has its advantages. Method No. 1 would impute to the imports of feed the total index value of the livestock products produced from imported feed, on the theory that without that feed those livestock products could not have been produced at all. This is just a special case of the imputation to one factor of production of the total value of the product although other factors participated in making that production possible. (This is a problem well known in economic theory.)

To arrive at the net index, therefore, the output totals for the gross index were diminished by the value, again expressed in terms of wheat, of imported feedstuffs. The resulting net output values were used in constructing the net index. The net index, therefore, represents agricultural production excluding the value of the imported feed that has gone into the production of domestic livestock, including animal draft power. (The gross index counts this share of the output as domestic production.) The net index does, however, include and count as domestic production the value of the livestock products produced from imported feed to the extent that such value exceeds the value of this feed.

In considering the possibilities and possible uses of a net index of agricultural production, it should be noted that even the best net index will not be completely ''net.'' That it does not represent net production or added value in the sense of national income analysis is obvious. However, the index does not even represent net production in a cruder sense that would at least take account of all imported factors of production. For even though imports of fertilizers, farm machinery, motor fuel, seeds, and other means of production also account for part of the total agricultural output of a country, the index makes no allowance for these factors. In many respects, gross indices of agricultural production are perfectly satisfactory measurements of the output of the agricultural sector of the economy.

Stocks and Lags

The calculation of the indices of production is based upon the principle that what is to be counted is end-use output, not intermediate output that goes into the production of other agricultural products. But end-use in this context is not an absolute but a relative concept--relative with respect to the individual period of production that is being considered. Thus, production of food is an end-use--production of feed is not, if fed during the period con-

TABLE 1.--ERP countries: Indices of agricultural production[1]

Country	Gross[2]		Net[3]	
	Total	Livestock products only	Total	Livestock products only
Austria:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	66	60	71	67
1948-49..........	72	64	75	68
1949-50..........	80	72	83	75
Belgium:[4]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	83	80	100	100
1948-49..........	92	86	111	107
1949-50..........	103	96	118	109
Benelux:[4]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	78	71	88	84
1948-49..........	91	82	104	96
1949-50..........	106	98	118	110
Denmark:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	84	74	93	83
1948-49..........	94	80	101	85
1949-50..........	108	97	113	100
France:[5]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	84	86	87	91
1948-49..........	100	98	102	102
1949-50..........	102	104	104	107
Western Germany (excl. Saar):				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	71	59	75	64
1948-49..........	82	69	84	71
1949-50..........	95	85	95	84
Greece:[6]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	85	71	85	70
1948-49..........	82	71	82	71
1949-50..........	106	74	106	70
Ireland:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	84	81	86	83
1948-49..........	90	85	92	86
1949-50..........	98	93	99	94
Italy[5]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	90	85	90	84
1948-49..........	97	97	96	95
1949-50..........	104	103	104	101
Netherlands:[4]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	74	65	82	75
1948-49..........	91	80	101	90
1949-50..........	108	99	119	112
Norway:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	93	88	100	94
1948-49..........	102	94	107	97
1949-50..........	111	109	113	111
Continental Portugal:[5]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	109	95	109	93
1948-49..........	100	104	98	99
1949-50..........	103	100	101	94
Sweden:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	104	106	105	108
1948-49..........	114	108	116	110
1949-50..........	120	114	123	117
Switzerland:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	90	82	89	79
1948-49..........	99	88	102	90
1949-50..........	100	93	102	95
Turkey:[7]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	96	104	96	104
1948-49..........	123	113	123	113
1949-50..........	112	108	112	108
United Kingdom:				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	94	81	118	108
1948-49..........	108	93	136	124
1949-50..........	110	100	136	131
ERP Area (excl. Turkey):[8]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	84	77	89	84
1948-49..........	95	87	100	93
1949-50..........	103	97	106	102
ERP Area (incl. Turkey):[9]				
Prewar...........	100	100	100	100
1947-48..........	85	78	90	85
1948-49..........	97	88	101	94
1949-50..........	103	98	107	102

See footnotes on page 9 .

sidered. But to the extent that feed is put into stocks or exported or goes to nonfarm uses, its production is not intermediate but is for an end-use, as far as that production period is concerned: in this case it must, therefore, be counted as part of output.

If there were sufficient information for estimating all changes in stocks, the index calculations would be considerably more precise than they actually are. Thus, in constructing the net index, there is a problem connected with the question of making allowance for imported feed: it is the lag in the output of livestock products compared to the importation of the feedstuffs from which they are produced. Imports of feed during any one 12-month period are likely to be reflected, in part, in the output of livestock products, not during the same period but during the subsequent one. Generally, the lags that exist, and shift from year to year, between the production as well as the importation of feedstuffs and the output of livestock products fall into the category of stocks movements that cannot at present be adequately assessed. The lags are also connected with the further difficulty that recorded production may include some capital consumption or may exclude a share of production that is capital formation. Meat output, for example, in any one year is not likely to be equal to the total growth of meat on livestock during that period but may exceed that growth or fall short of it. In the former case the excess represents capital consumption, although conventional production statistics report it as production; in the latter case the excess of growth over slaughter is still production, although necessarily excluded from statistics reporting production. An index of meat output based on production statistics, therefore, only in rare cases represents actual production of meat during the given period. Similarly, unless special adjustments are made, an index of agricultural production does not reflect the changes in the growth, positive or negative, of livestock capital represented by such livestock as dairy cattle or draft animals. It is extremely difficult to make allowances for these factors; they have, for the time being, been neglected in the construction of the indices.

Considering the ambiguities that arise from the frequent absence of information on the movement of stocks, from the existence and the shifting of the lags that have been indicated, and from the impossibility of assessing properly the changes in the livestock capital in many countries, the computation of indices for 12-month periods is made somewhat problematical. A comparison of a "postwar level" (over a period of years) with a "prewar level" would prehaps be better, although such a comparison is hampered by the fact that production adjustments are still under way and a "postwar level" of agricultural production in Europe, in a relevant sense, has not as yet been established.

The calculation of indices of production for any one country by national research institutes or research units in the administrative service of individual countries is obviously not handi-

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[1] Prewar estimates of production of individual agricultural commodities are mostly official estimates and usually refer to the period 1933-34 to 1937-38; in a few cases it seemed necessary to correct for biased reporting. Postwar estimates of production of individual commodities have, in a large number of cases, been revised for under-reporting. Even though such revisions have also been made for Austria, the adjusted postwar Austrian production figures (and hence the indices) still seem too low, especially for livestock products. Estimates of utilization of supplies are those of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The indices for Benelux are the weighted averages for Belgium and the Netherlands.

[2] No deduction made for the value of imported feed (as part of the feed supply from which domestic livestock was produced).

[3] Excluding the value of imported feed (as part of the feed supply from which domestic livestock was produced).

[4] Excluding fruit whose large crop fluctuations make inadvisable inclusion in the index.

[5] Including wine.

[6] Including wine and tobacco.

[7] Including tobacco and cotton.

[8] Excluding also Luxembourg and Iceland. The indices include wine for France, Italy, Portugal and Greece, and tobacco for Greece; they exclude fruit for Belgium and the Netherlands (and Benelux) -- see footnote No. 4.

[9] Excluding Luxembourg and Iceland. The indices include wine for France, Italy, Portugal and and Greece; tobacco for Greece and Turkey; and cotton for Turkey. They exclude fruit for Belgium and the Netherlands (and Benelux) -- see footnote No. 4.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, May 1951.

capped by the same difficulties as was the present attempt at comparable and uniform treatment of the subject for 15 different countries.

Subdivision of Indices: Crops-Livestock Products

The indices of production have been subdivided--giving a series that represents the output of livestock products separately. A subindex of crop production is not included in the present statement since the methods chosen would have made it necessary to base such a subindex upon the production of crops excluding feed, such as grain for feed, hay, and the yield of pastures--products that in any one year may not at all be adequately represented by the production of crops for food. Reliable direct estimates of the production of absolute feed crops, such as hay and the yield of pastures, are available only for a few countries. On the other hand, it would not be possible to have feed production represented by domestic feed equivalents of the output of livestock products, because of the problem of the various and shifting lags in such output compared to the production of the feed from which it is obtained.

Calculations were also made to show the percentage proportions that the value of livestock production occupies in the value of total agricultural output in the various ERP countries. These proportions have been derived from the general value totals for all production (and of those for livestock products separately), which served as a basis for the calculation of the indices of production. Table 2 gives the results of these computations.

It should be noted that, while the percentage shares given in the table represent the relative values of output of livestock products in the total values of agricultural production, the difference between these proportions and 100 percent does not represent the values of the output of products of vegetal origin. The reason for this is obvious. The values of the output of livestock products must necessarily include the values of the production of feed on which the output of livestock products was based. Since the output of livestock products results from the conversion of products of vegetal origin, much of their value is, of course, accounted for by the value of these latter products from which they are produced. Livestock production and crop production cannot, therefore, be added together to give values of total production.

Some meaning, however, does attach to a comparison of the value proportions of livestock products in total output with the value proportions represented by the differences between the livestock values and 100 percent. Such a comparison indicates the importance of

TABLE 2.--ERP countries: Proportion of livestock products in total agricultural production[1].

Percent of value of total agricultural production

Country	Gross production basis			
	Prewar	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Austria	75	69	67	68
Belgium	77	71	73	68
Benelux	77	68	69	69
Denmark	92	82	79	83
France	62	64	61	64
Western Germany	74	62	62	67
Greece	28	23	24	20
Ireland	89	85	84	84
Italy	41	38	41	40
Netherlands	77	66	67	69
Norway	89	84	82	88
Portugal (continental)	35	30	36	34
Sweden	79	81	75	75
Switzerland	83	75	74	77
United Kingdom	79	68	68	72
Total ERP area excl. Turkey[2]	67	61	61	63
Turkey	37	40	34	36
Total ERP area incl. Turkey[2]	65	59	59	61
	Net production basis			
Austria	73	68	65	66
Belgium	71	68	71	63
Benelux	72	66	66	65
Denmark	91	81	77	81
France	60	63	60	63
Western Germany	72	62	60	65
Greece	27	22	23	18
Ireland	88	84	82	83
Italy	40	38	40	39
Netherlands	73	64	64	66
Norway	87	82	79	86
Portugal (continental)	34	29	35	32
Sweden	78	80	74	74
Switzerland	81	72	72	76
United Kingdom	70	64	64	67
Total ERP area excl. Turkey[2]	63	60	59	61
Turkey	37	40	34	36
Total ERP area incl. Turkey[2]	61	58	57	58

[1] For explanation of calculations, see text. Fruit production is included for all countries; wine for France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece; tobacco for Greece and Turkey; and cotton for Turkey.

[2] Excl. Ireland and Luxembourg.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, May 1951.

the output of livestock products in relation to the output of products of vegetal origin that go directly into end-uses. An 80-percent livestock products ratio would thus indicate that, of the total value of agricultural production, 80 percent was accounted for by the value of the feed, the labor, and other production factors that have gone into the making of livestock products, while 20 percent of the total output was accounted for by crops that have directly gone into end-uses. For comment on the concept of end-use, see page 7.

Calculations of the livestock value proportions were made both on the basis of gross production and on the basis of net production. Net production, as per concept used for the production index, is equal to gross output less the value of net imports of feedstuffs, if any. In the net calculations, the proportion of the value of livestock output (less value of net feed imports) in total agricultural output (less value of net feed imports) must of course be lower, for any given period of time, than the proportions resulting from gross output comparisons, if there are any feed imports at all.

Important fluctuations from year to year in the livestock value proportions can be explained on the basis of pronounced fluctuations in crops directly consumed (for example, olive oil or fruit) or in livestock output (for example, liquidation of livestock capital because of a temporary feed shortage). These fluctuations are determined partly also by the various and shifting lags between feed production and imports, on the one hand, and the output of livestock products, on the other (to which we have referred). It is for these reasons that the yearly fluctuations in the proportions do not necessarily represent changes in basic relationships.

As to the substantive results that the comparisons show, it may be noted that the share of livestock products in total gross agricultural end-use output before the war was around 90 percent in Denmark, Norway, and Ireland; around 80 percent in the Low Countries, Switzerland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; and around 75 percent in Austria and Western Germany. France, with about 60 percent, occupied a middle position between the northwestern countries and the Mediterranean area - as indeed is in accord with its geographical and cultural position. The Mediterranean area showed proportions of livestock output between 30 and 40 percent. For the total ERP area the proportion was about two-thirds.

The postwar years have, in general, shown a lower proportion of livestock output in total agricultural output, though the situation differs as among countries. There was no significant decline in the Mediterranean area where even before the war the share of livestock products was small and the diet was heavily weighted with carbohydrates. In most other areas, however, the lag in livestock recovery combined with increasing yields, expansion of arable farming, and shifts in production and utilization of crops from feed to food, compared with prewar, to give production from the soil for direct end-uses a greater weight in total output. Hence the decline in the share of livestock production.

Comparisons

Differences in the indices of production compared to calculations made for some of the countries by their own research institutions and elsewhere are partly accounted for by the following factors. (1) There are differences in the base period chosen. For the present indices, the base period is, with few exceptions, 1933-34 to 1937-38. Since in the 1930's and up to World War II, agricultural production expanded considerably in a number of countries, the selection of a later base period--as in some of the studies made elsewhere--would give lower postwar indices. (2) There are differences in the price weights applied. Obviously national indices are based on domestic price relationships that, in some cases, differ a great deal from price relationships for the average of the ERP area, depending in part on the domestic price policy adopted. (3) Estimates of production of individual commodities have, in many cases, not been corrected for the frequent postwar underestimation, while in the food balances of OFAR such correction was undertaken where it seemed possible. Finally, there are also some methodological differences as among the various studies.[7]

Method Summarized

A convenient summary of what ideally should have been considered as output or production for purposes of constructing the indices, and where lack of sufficiently conclusive information prevented the procedure from coming up to that standard, may be provided by the schedule on the following page.

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[7] Indices of agricultural production have been computed and published by official agencies or national research institutions in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Denmark. FAO has computed and published index numbers of agricultural production for 53 countries. OEEC, Food and Agriculture Secretariat, has completed studies and circulated estimates of the value of agricultural production in the ERP countries, which are tantamount to indices of agricultural output; it is understood that the results of these studies will be published in the near future.

Gross Index

Standard aimed at:	Practical procedure applied:
(1) Original output from the soil. (2) - Feedstuffs produced.	(1) (2) Considered.
(3) + Output of livestock products (including positive or negative growth of livestock capital).	(3) Output of livestock products considered; positive or negative growth of livestock capital not considered.
(4) + Feedstuffs produced and put into stocks, or exported, or put to nonfarm use.	(4) Feedstuffs produced and exported considered; feedstuffs produced and put into stocks considered partly, subject to availability of information or possibility of making estimates; feedstuffs put to nonfarm use not considered.
(5) - Waste.	(5) Considered.
(6) - Seed from previous period.	(6) Considered deduction of seed reserved out of current (not previous) period.
(7) - Feedstuffs drawn from stocks.	(7) Considered partly, subject to availability of information or possibility of making estimates.

Net Index

Standard aimed at:	Practical procedure applied:
(1) to (6) as under Gross Index.	(1) to (6) as under Gross Index.
(7) - Feedstuffs drawn from stocks, or imported, and fed.	(7) Deduction for imported feedstuffs fully considered; withdrawals from stocks considered partly, subject to availability of information or possibility of making estimates.

III

ESTIMATES OF CONSUMPTION

The estimates of food consumption levels in terms of individual foodstuffs as well as calories, which have also been derived from the food balances, are given in table 2. These estimates show the unsatisfactory levels of consumption that prevailed in 1947-48 and the great recovery that took place in the two subsequent years. There was further improvement in 1950-51, mainly through an expansion in the consumption of livestock products, which had lagged behind.

There are few countries that have not recovered the quantitative and qualitative food consumption levels they had before the war, among them Western Germany and Austria. In fact, in some countries, there have even been improvements in the nutritional quality of the diet, especially through larger consumption of fresh milk in northern and northwestern Europe. Generally consumption of vegetables in Western Europe seems to be larger compared to prewar days, notably in the countries where consumption before the war was relatively low. The intake of visible fats by 1949-50 had been almost or fully restored to prewar per capita levels in most countries, except Austria, Western Germany, and Denmark, while consumption of meat remained below prewar in most countries, especially Western Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

In the countries that before the war had a low or medium consumption of sugar, that level has by now been mostly restored; it is only in Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom that present consumption is still considerably below the high prewar standards. Most countries immediately after the war--and some of them during the war--consumed more grain products and potatoes per capita, to compensate for the deficiency of foodstuffs of animal origin. Conversely, the consumption of grain products as well as of potatoes has been on the decline more recently, as the supply of livestock products increased. It is, however, only in a few favored areas--characterized by a high food standard even in the past few years: Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland--that consumption of grain products has by now actually been reduced to below the prewar level. Consumption of potatoes, as of other vegetables, remains above prewar in most countries.

The estimates of food consumption made by OFAR differ to some extent from estimates of this kind made by other organizations such as national agencies in the countries concerned, FAO, and the Food and Agriculture Secretariat, OEEC. The data supplied by the two international organizations are, of course, largely those that the individual countries have presented or for which they have provided the basic material for calculation. The estimates of OFAR in some cases are bound to deviate from these data since they are derived from food balances in which adjustments have been made for obviously unreliable or implausible production and utilization data. There is no claim on the part of OFAR that its estimates are, as a rule, superior in quality to those supplied by other sources, although they are the best estimates that our study of the factual material has yielded.[8]

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[8] The consumption estimates of OFAR, as well as estimates made by FAO, were made available to a Working Party on Food Consumption Levels which sat, within OEEC, in Paris in 1949 and 1950, in order that the Working Party might be helped in scrutinizing such information as had been supplied to it partly on the basis of inadequate statistics and analyses. A report prepared by the Working Party with the participation of representatives from FAO and OFAR in the summer of 1949 gave OFAR's consumption estimates, along with those by FAO and other estimates that were compiled, for comparison purposes and as a visible warning of the considerable discrepancies that still exist among estimates from a number of sources. This particular report of the Working Party was not published, however, although later in 1950 a report entitled "Food Consumption Levels in OEEC Countries, Report of the Food and Agriculture Committee," OEEC, Paris, 1950, was published with the claim that it "presents in summary form the main findings of the Working Party." The member of OFAR who participated in the work for, and the formulation of, the 1949 report (not published) had not seen the 1950 report prior to publication and has not been associated with that particular presentation.

TABLE 3.—ERP countries[1]: Per capita food consumption, prewar and 1947-48 to 1949-50[2]

[excluding alcoholic beverages]

Country	Population	Grain as flour	Sugar refined	Potatoes	Dry legumes	Other vegetables	Fruit and nuts[3]	Meat, carcass wt.	Fish, landed wt.	Fats (fat content)	Cheese	Whole milk	Eggs	Total
	1,000						Kilograms per year							Calories per day
Austria:														
Prewar	6,760	127	24	92	2	58	41	49	1	16	5	214	7	2,970
1947-48	7,000	137	12	129	4	51	36	27	3	10	2	108	3	2,440
1948-49	7,050	142	23	128	2	64	46	27	2	14	2	123	4	2,730
1949-50	7,100	136	23	118	1	64	44	31	2	16	3	136	4	2,760
Belgium:														
Prewar	8,330	126	27	180	3	38	43	44	11	18	5	82	11	2,935
1947-48	8,400	120	28	175	3	44	76	45	16	18	4	98	11	2,930
1948-49	8,600	115	28	186	2	45	46	43	12	21	4	105	12	2,965
1949-50	8,625	114	28	180	3	51	68	41	13	21	4	105	11	2,965
Denmark:														
Prewar	3,706	97	50	119	1	68	31	78	14	24	6	175	8	3,330
1947-48	4,170	105	34	134	1	71	36	64	14	15	10	186	12	3,030
1948-49	4,211	103	38	140	1	84	64	67	19	18	9	177	10	3,190
1949-50	4,250	102	40	135	1	72	48	68	24	19	7	178	10	3,170
France:														
Prewar[4]	41,200	126	24	134	6	100	32	58	9	16	6	92	9	2,955
1947-48[4]	40,800	125	15	154	5	97	37	52	9	12	5	78	9	2,600
1948-49[5]	41,950	131	21	143	4	100	38	56	10	14	6	92	9	2,875
1949-50[5]	42,300	126	22	138	4	95	40	57	9	14	6	97	10	2,880
Western Germany:														
Prewar[6]	38,700	108	24	181	2	48	46	48	13	23	4	136	7	2,985
1947-48[7]	48,100	140	15	185	3	51	36	20	12	7	3	75	3	2,365
1948-49[7]	49,050	134	20	237	3	62	28	24	16	10	3	79	4	2,645
1949-50[7]	49,650	124	23	209	2	48	44	31	12	16	4	98	5	2,760
Greece:														
Prewar	6,793	154	10	14	12	71	47	20	10	17	9	40	4	2,500
1947-48	7,730	153	8	30	11	67	57	14	8	14	6	37	3	2,415
1948-49	7,810	156	10	34	11	86	59	15	10	14	6	43	3	2,475
1949-50	7,890	153	9	41	10	91	63	16	11	15	6	48	3	2,510
Ireland:														
Prewar	2,970	135	38	197	1	57	30	52	5	14	(8)	152	15	3,250
1947-48	3,000	136	32	212	1	57	33	52	6	16	1	173	12	3,255
1948-49	3,000	137	35	197	1	55	34	52	7	16	1	175	13	3,265
1949-50	3,000	133	37	188	1	53	38	53	7	17	1	182	13	3,300
Italy:														
Prewar	42,600	168	7	36	12	67	41	20	8	12	5	37	7	2,560
1947-48	45,540	164	7	39	11	76	50	15	8	9	4	41	5	2,425
1948-49	45,870	171	10	41	12	72	38	16	8	10	5	49	6	2,550
1949-50	46,120	170	10	36	11	72	41	17	8	10	5	50	6	2,550
Netherlands:														
Prewar	8,500	102	34	130	3	60	56	40	11	21	7	145	9	2,920
1947-48	9,600	116	30	163	3	43	43	23	15	18	5	146	4	2,765
1948-49	9,850	99	32	183	2	55	44	24	11	20	6	173	5	2,785
1949-50	10,016	99	36	150	3	63	38	30	11	23	6	164	6	2,860
Norway:														
Prewar	2,880	104	33	117	2	31	35	40	38	22	8	184	7	2,970
1947-48	3,150	122	22	119	1	36	28	29	48	20	4	225	4	2,885
1948-49	3,200	120	24	125	2	50	31	29	48	22	6	231	5	3,040
1949-50	3,250	111	26	120	2	29	21	34	46	22	7	234	7	3,025
Continental Portugal														
Prewar	6,750	127	9	75	10	59	61	21	34	13	1	17	3	2,280
1947-48	7,760	121	11	104	10	59	59	18	32	12	1	14	2	2,245
1948-49	7,850	123	11	110	8	58	51	19	31	12	1	14	2	2,250
1949-50	7,960	124	11	95	8	54	58	18	34	13	1	15	2	2,260
Sweden:														
Prewar	6,249	98	43	138	2	23	41	48	22	18	6	242	8	3,080
1947-48	6,900	86	42	139	1	20	35	49	26	18	7	244	11	2,960
1948-49	6,925	89	44	136	2	27	51	48	21	20	8	250	10	3,125
1949-50	6,986	86	46	129	2	26	65	52	20	21	8	250	10	3,200
Switzerland:														
Prewar	4,170	115	38	89	2	72	74	48	2	15	8	254	9	3,150
1947-48	4,590	121	38	98	2	70	88	36	2	15	9	232	8	3,095
1948-49	4,630	118	35	97	2	72	92	36	2	16	10	242	9	3,090
1949-50	4,660	112	37	93	2	67	96	37	2	18	9	242	9	3,090
United Kingdom:														
Prewar	47,200	95	[9]49	79	3	61	58	68	21	21	4	121	11	3,075
1947-48	49,500	113	[9]38	114	2	61	46	49	24	17	4	157	10	2,940
1948-49	50,150	114	[9]40	122	3	79	42	45	22	19	4	162	10	3,050
1949-50	50,400	105	[9]37	121	3	58	46	55	20	20	5	166	10	3,035
Turkey:														
Prewar	16,800	193	6	6	10	48	62	16	4	9	5	33	3	2,585
1947-48	19,400	189	6	10	7	62	36	15	4	10	4	32	3	2,460
1948-49	19,625	194	8	15	10	65	60	16	4	10	4	36	2	2,630
1949-50	19,800	190	8	16	7	61	71	15	5	11	4	34	2	2,620
ERP countries: (excl. Turkey)[1] weighted average:														
Prewar	226,808	123	27	107	6	65	46	47	13	18	5	107	8	2,895
1947-48	246,240	132	20	124	5	65	45	34	14	12	4	100	7	2,625
1948-49	250,146	133	24	136	5	73	40	35	14	14	4	108	7	2,790
1949-50	252,207	127	25	126	5	65	46	39	13	16	5	113	8	2,820
ERP countries (incl. Turkey)[1] weighted average:														
Prewar	243,608	128	26	100	6	64	47	45	13	17	5	102	8	2,870
1947-48	265,640	136	20	116	5	65	44	32	14	12	4	95	6	2,610
1948-49	269,771	137	23	127	5	72	42	33	14	14	4	102	7	2,785
1949-50	272,007	132	24	118	5	65	48	37	13	16	5	108	7	2,805

[1] Excluding Luxembourg and Iceland. [2] Consumption levels as implied by official or OFAR production estimates and foreign trade data as per official statistics where available. [3] Fruit in terms of fresh, nuts on shelled basis. [4] Excluding the Saar. [5] Including the Saar. [6] Excluding the Saar and Western Sectors of Berlin. [7] Excluding the Saar but including the Western Sectors of Berlin. [8] Less than 0.5 kilogram. [9] Including glucose in terms of sugar.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, May 1951. Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

IV

QUANTITY-QUALITY INDEX OF CONSUMPTION

The calculations of consumption of individual foodstuffs, and of total food consumption in terms of calories have been supplemented, in table 3, by a price-weighted index that represents a quantity-quality measurement of food consumption. In a number of cases such an index is preferable to the simple calorie measurement, which does not give consideration to the qualitative composition of the energy supply. As against comparisons for individual foodstuffs consumed, the combined quantity-quality measurement has the advantage of reducing total consumption to a common denominator.

Qualitative measurement in this sense expresses quality in terms of consumer preference--to which retail-price relationships, despite government regulation, still roughly accord. Qualitative measurement does not, therefore, represent quality in the sense of nutritional standards, nor does it of course give any clue as to the distribution, good or bad, of the food supply among the population. Thus, if the quantity-quality index of consumption is below prewar, say, for the United Kingdom, this does not mean that the nutritional value of the diet for the masses of the people is lower than before the war.

The price weights used for the computations were derived from a discriminating inspection of retail price relationships in six European countries,[9] checked against and partly adjusted in the light of relationships obtaining in the United States.[10] The retail price of flour, as flour or in bread or in any other farinaceous product, was selected as the basis in terms of which all other prices were expressed. Only one scale of price weights was chosen for all countries included in the study and uniformly applied to the estimates of quantities consumed as per table 2.[11] The weights are as follows:

Grain as flour	100
Sugar (refined)	150
Potatoes	30
Dry legumes	150
Other vegetables	50
Fruits and nuts	115
Beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb and poultry meat	[1]400
Other meat	[1]300
Meat offal	[1]250
Fish	[2]200
Butter	700
Slaughter fats	400
Vegetable oils	300
Marine oils	300
Cheese	400
Whole milk (fresh)	70
Eggs	[3]500

[1] Less 10 percent for distribution waste since quantities are given in terms of carcass weight.
[2] Less 50 percent for waste since quantities are given in terms of landed weight.
[3] Less 10 percent for distribution waste.

The comparisons shown in table 2 make it possible to see, side-by-side with the developments in the per capita energy supply, the developments in the combined quantity-quality index. It should be noted that only the combined quantity-quality index gives a price-weighted measurement that can be compared with the usually quoted index figures on the development of per capita food consumption in the United States. In recent years, United States food supplies per person, on a price-weighted basis, have been around 112 percent of the 1935-39 average. It is interesting to note that in relatively well-to-do countries, such as Belgium and Sweden, the quantity-quality index of per capita food consumption has also exceeded 100 percent in the postwar period, and in 1949-50 stood at about 10 percent above the prewar average. The calorie supply in these countries, on the other hand, exceeds prewar only to a small extent. (In the United States, it is just about at the prewar level.)

In the rest of the ERP area, consumption on a price-weighted basis had reached approximately the prewar level by 1950 in countries with about half the total area's population, but it was still below or considerably below in the rest of the area. The value of food supplies per person in 1949-50 in Denmark, France, Norway, Switzerland, and the Mediterranean countries was at, or almost at, the level of the prewar index. The index for the United Kingdom for 1949-50 was still 6 percent below prewar, for the Netherlands 9 percent below prewar, for Western Germany and Austria 17 or 18 percent below prewar. Conversely, if we look for comparison purposes at the simple calorie index, we find that in most countries the calorie supply per person, by 1949-50, had approximately reached the prewar level. The exceptions were Western Germany and Austria, where the energy supply was still about 8 percent below the prewar average.

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[9] United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, and Austria as per official retail price statistics for prewar years.

[10] Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. No. 691, 196 pp., illus. Aug. 1949.

[11] The items "meat" and "fats" were broken down into the component parts for which price relationships are given in the text tabulation. The fat items were given in terms of product weight, not pure fat.

A few additional observations result from closer scrutiny of the figures. It appears that price-weighted food consumption is higher relatively to prewar than are per capita energy supplies in Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, and Sweden. On the other hand, per capita supplies of energy in relation to prewar are higher than is the value of the food consumed, measured at constant prices, in Austria, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The cases of Greece and Italy are not pronounced enough to be definitely put into one group or the other.

For the ERP area as a whole, it appears that, in 1949-50, the quantity-quality index of food supplies per person stood at 94 percent of the prewar average, while the simple calorie index had reached 97 percent of prewar. The area's energy deficit is mostly accounted for by the deficits in Germany and Austria, while its quality deficit results from the deficiencies recorded for Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. In Germany and Austria the quality deficit is due to the lag in the consumption of all livestock products, while in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom it is mainly a question of the reduction, compared to prewar, in meat consumption. Whole milk consumption per person, both in the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands, greatly exceeds the prewar standard. Consumption of cheese and eggs in the United Kingdom and of sugar in the Netherlands are about the same as prewar, while sugar in the United Kingdom and cheese and eggs in the Netherlands are below prewar.

On a commodity basis, for the ERP area as a whole, the calorie deficit, compared to prewar, is mainly due to a small over-all deficit in fats and sugar, plus a greater deficit in meat, not fully offset by higher consumption of grain and potatoes. The (larger) qualitative deficit is mainly due to meat.

TABLE 4.--ERP countries: Quantity-quality index of food consumption (Value of consumption, at constant prices, per person)[1]

Country	Quantity-quality index				Simple calorie index			
	Prewar	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	Prewar	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Austria	100	82	80	83	100	82	92	93
Belgium	100	108	105	107	100	100	101	101
Denmark	100	94	99	97	100	91	96	95
France	100	92	99	101	100	88	97	98
Western Germany	100	69	75	84	100	79	89	92
Greece	100	92	97	101	100	97	99	100
Ireland	100	104	104	107	100	100	100	102
Italy	100	94	97	99	100	95	100	100
Netherlands	100	85	89	91	100	95	95	98
Norway	100	91	99	100	100	97	103	102
Portugal(continental)	100	96	95	96	100	98	99	99
Sweden	100	102	106	111	100	96	102	104
Switzerland	100	95	97	98	100	98	98	98
United Kingdom	100	89	91	94	100	96	99	99
Total ERP area[2] (weighted average)	100	87	91	95	100	91	96	97

[1] For explanations of construction of index, see text.
[2] Excluding Luxembourg, Iceland, and Turkey.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, May 1951.

It would also have been possible to apply the quantity-quality index of food consumption in such a manner as to compare not only consumption developments for any one country from one year to the other, and in relation to a base period, but also to compare the quantity-quality level of food consumption--say in a base period--among the various countries. This comparison, however, was deliberately omitted.

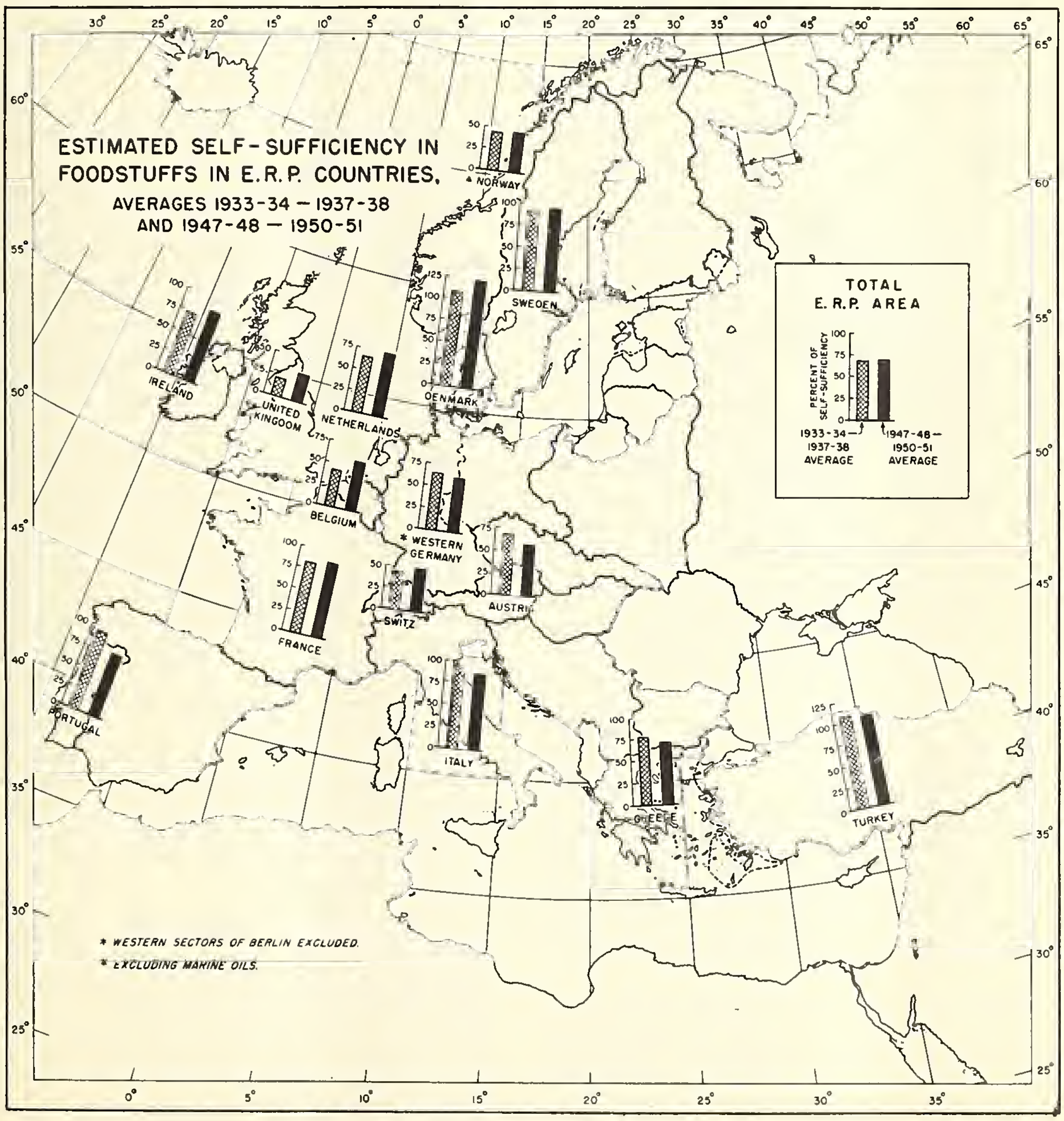
Comparisons among countries of the consumption of individual foodstuffs show clearly enough the differences that exist with respect to items that are, or may be considered as, particularly valuable in the diet or characteristic of higher levels of living. It is then left for the individual observer's judgment to decide whether a stated difference is significant, indicative of higher or lower nutritional levels, or characteristic of higher or lower levels of living in the countries compared. On the other hand, a quantity-quality index for each country, related to a selected level, and therefore giving comparisons for all countries among themselves, would imply without qualification the existence of superior quantity-quality combinations where the index is high, and of inferior quantity-quality combinations where the index is low. In view of the controversial character of such judgments, it was decided not to present this type of calculations.

V

DEGREES OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The food self-sufficiency percentages presented in table 4 express the ratio of the calorie value of food production to food consumption in the ERP countries. The concept of food production used is actual food output, whether for domestic consumption or for export, minus that part of the livestock output that must be attributed to imported feedstuffs. The basis of the self-sufficiency calculations are again the data contained in the food balances prepared by OFAR.

The relation between the food-production and food-consumption figures as given in the balances expresses food self-sufficiency only in those countries in which feed imports are insignificant. But most ERP countries import feedstuffs in sizable amounts. Therefore, the food equivalent of such imported feeds was determined for each country and year in question. The quantities of livestock products estimated as derived from imported feeds were then expressed in terms of calories per person per day and deducted from the production figure of the balances in order to arrive at production of domestic origin. The ratio of this new production figure to the corresponding consumption figure constitutes the self-suffiency percentage.



Any calculation that attempts to attribute a certain part of a country's livestock production to imported feedstuffs is to a considerable extent arbitrary and its validity is open to question. In the first place, the allocation of imported feedstuffs to various categories of livestock is uncertain. Secondly, the amount of livestock products derived from a certain input of feed cannot be precisely determined and is subject to variation over a period of time, as well as from country to country. Judgment and general knowledge of the situation in a country must to a large extent take the place of definitely established relationships. Nevertheless, the problem has been discussed and dealt with in many places and workable approaches have been developed. The method used here is the one employed and described in "Continental Europe's Wartime Food Balance," Foreign Agriculture, April 1943.

The main feedstuffs imported into European countries are oilcake, grains, and bran. The calculations in the 1943 article assumed that oilcake served milk production primarily, while the bulk of the grains found its way into pork, hog fat, and egg production. After conversion of the imports into their digestible protein and starch equivalents, allocation was made accordingly. The conversion of oilcake into milk was based on the assumption that 70 grams of protein produced, on the average, 1 kilogram of milk.[12] The estimates of production of pork, fat, and eggs, on the other hand, were based primarily on the starch equivalent of the imported grains, etc., with 360 tons of starch equivalent assumed to be required for the production of 100 tons of pork or eggs.[13]

The indicated factors for conversion of feedstuffs into their food equivalent were used as the starting point in calculating production from imported feeds but were not rigidly adhered to. Deviations were in some cases based on experiments or statements by specialists in the countries concerned, in other cases on a general consideration of all known factors involved. Thus, for those countries where prewar oilcake imports were particularly heavy in relation to cow numbers--countries that now obtain as large milk yields as before the war with much smaller oilcake imports--oilcake was considered to have been less efficiently used than where imports had been lighter. In such cases, not 70 grams of imported protein but perhaps 90 or 100 were assumed as used for the production of 1 kilogram of milk before the war. Similarly, the conversion factor of 360 tons of starch equivalent per 100 tons of pork was not always strictly adhered to.

In addition to these geographical variations, variations as between prewar and postwar years were also employed. It was assumed, basically, that there had been a 10-percent improvement in "feeding efficiency" or "intensity of feed utilization" when comparing postwar with prewar years. In other words, a country that before the war was assumed to have derived 1 kilogram of milk from each 100 grams of protein imported was assumed after the war to obtain 1 kilogram of milk from about 90 grams of protein. However, this improvement in feeding efficiency was not postulated for all countries. (The term feeding efficiency or intensity of feed utilization is used to denote all practices and influences that determine "feed-input livestock-output" relationships.)

In a few countries, notably Denmark, wartime statistics provide a rough check on the reliability of the results obtained. A heavy importer of feeds before the war, Denmark was almost completely cut off from feed imports during World War II. Danish agriculture was relatively free from other war-caused disturbing factors, and reliable statistics for the war years are available. Thus, the level to which livestock production fell during World War II in that country gives a rough indication of the amounts of livestock products that had been derived from imported feed in prewar years. This type of check was used in the present study.

A 3-year postwar average self-sufficiency was computed, based on the years 1948-49 to 1950-51, as well as a 4-year postwar average taking in the poor crop year 1947-48, on the theory that there should be included at least one bad year with the 3 years that were favored by good weather. It was the latter set of self-sufficiency percentages that was selected for the table, together with the corresponding figures for the prewar period.[14]

It was not considered advisable to give

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[12] This ratio rather than the theoretical coefficient of 50 grams of protein per kilogram of milk was thought to apply in actual practice to conditions with which the calculation of a food balance for continental Europe was concerned. The ratio is somewhere between the theoretical coefficient and that of about 100 grams of protein per kilogram of milk suggested for similar calculations made in Germany.

[13] For further details of the feed-food conversions, see Richter, J. H. "Continental Europe's Wartime Food Balance." Foreign Agr. 7:85-96. 1943.

[14] While production and consumption estimates for 1950-51 are not specifically presented in this study, preliminary estimates for 1950-51 were included in the self-sufficiency calculations, in order not to weight the average too heavily with the unfavorable season 1947-48.

food self-sufficiency estimates for individual years. The concept of food self-sufficiency--the ratio of calories provided from domestic resources to the caloric value of consumption--essentially relates to a longer period of time and not to the ups and downs of individual years. It is partly for this reason that we sought to approximate a postwar "level" rather than a series of postwar fluctuations. Another reason is the existence of various and shifting time lags between input and output, including the lag in the output of livestock products compared to the importation of the feedstuffs from which they are produced. (For a discussion of these lags and related factors see pp. 7 and 9.)

With the exception of the Mediterranean countries (with their rapidly increasing population and meager resources) and Western Germany (with its problem of refugees from the East) as well as Austria, all areas show a greater degree of food self-sufficiency than before the war. Larger crop production for direct food uses as well as a decreased dependence on imported feedstuffs contribute to this result. For the ERP area as a whole (excluding Turkey), the increase in food self-sufficiency is only from 66 percent prewar to 67 percent postwar. This improvement, in the aggregate, is entirely due to a reduction in the area's dependence on feed imports. In fact, if production from imported feed were counted as domestic, postwar food self-sufficiency would be below prewar--namely, 71 as compared with 72 percent.

For a proper evaluation of the achievements that these figures, and particularly the details given in table 5, reveal, it is necessary to keep in mind that self-sufficiency percentages link production with consumption of an increasing population. That in the aggregate the ERP area could improve its food self-sufficiency ratio is certainly remarkable since most countries must now feed considerably larger populations than before the war. On the other hand, it is of course true that food consumption was considerably below its prewar per capita level in the early years of the postwar period, so that production appeared higher in relation to consumption than it would have, had consumption already reached normal proportions.

There can be no doubt that the larger production in many European countries is due to the greater application of fertilizers, which are to some extent imported. A higher degree of mechanization also contributes to larger output but is dependent on imported fuel oils. If it were possible to take these factors into consideration, both prewar and postwar levels of self-sufficiency would be reduced, and the postwar period would show a decline compared with the thirties. The increase in the capacity of the countries to supply themselves with basic food energy from purely domestic resources has therefore not lessened their vulnerability to blockade or other restriction of general foreign trade, but rather has shifted their dependence upon foreign sources from agricultural products to industrial supplies for agriculture. On the other hand, there are possibilities of substitution also in the field of industrial supplies.

TABLE 5.--ERP countries: Degrees of food self-sufficiency (production from domestic resources in percent of consumption.)

Country	Prewar[1]	Postwar[2]
	Percent	Percent
Austria	68	57
Belgium	43	56
Denmark	106	125
France	83	87
Western Germany (excl. Saar)[3]	68	63 [4](66)
Greece	78	72
Ireland	73	84
Italy	95	86
Netherlands	65	73
Norway[5]	48	56
Continental Portugal	92	76
Sweden	91	93
Switzerland	45	48
Turkey	106	104
United Kingdom	22	33
ERP area (excl. Turkey)[6]	66	67
ERP area (incl. Turkey)[6]	68	70

[1] Five-year average, mostly 1933-34 to 1937-38.
[2] Four-year average, 1947-48 to 1950-51.
[3] Western Sectors of Berlin excluded prewar, included postwar.
[4] Western Sectors of Berlin excluded.
[5] Excluding whale oil produced for export and stocks.
[6] Excluding Luxembourg and Iceland.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, May 1951.

As indicated at the beginning of this chapter the self-sufficiency percentages that were calculated express the ratio of the calorie value of food production to the calorie value of food consumption. The calculations were based on calories because of the significance that such figures or ratios have in connection with the capacity of a country to contribute to feeding itself in times of emergency. It is true that such a self-sufficiency ratio is not quite enough for a judgment of this kind because such judgment would necessarily vary, depending upon the scope of possible adjustments in the production patterns. Where livestock output based on domestic feed supplies is of great importance, there may be considerable possibilities for shifting, in case of need, from the production of feed to the production of crops for direct consumption as food. (This is not necessarily the case because the land on which the feed is grown may not lend itself to the production of direct food crops.) Also, the possibilities for substituting higher-yielding food crops for lower-yielding food crops vary from country to country--a factor that likewise must be taken into consideration if the real capacity of a country to provide for its own food needs on an emergency basis were to be determined. Finally, changes in the utilization of crops also play a part in such determination inasmuch as such changes could divert increasing quantities of crops to direct food uses without any change in the pattern or volume of production. The well-known example here is the change in the rates of milling extraction for grain; an increase in the extraction rates would increase the direct supply of food and reduce the supply of feed from milling offals. All these are examples that were of considerable practical significance in food management during the war and in the difficult postwar period.

Nevertheless, even though these factors would need to be taken into account if a comprehensive picture of potential food self-sufficiency were to be presented, the self-sufficiency percentages calculated on the basis of land utilization, pattern of production, and patterns of utilization as they exist today do represent a significant relationship. And it is appropriate that these calculations be based upon the *caloric* approach since in cases of emergency the energy supply, regardless of origin, is the fundamental problem that countries must deal with.

It would, of course, also be possible to present self-sufficiency calculations on the basis of *value of production* in relation to *value of consumption*. It is believed, however, that much less significance would attach to calculations of this kind. Their meaning would be to show to what extent, in terms of value, food consumption as now composed is covered by the value of domestic production. One draw-back in such a presentation would be that the value of livestock output produced from imported feed would largely be counted as produced from domestic resources and only dependent on imports to the extent of the value proportion of the imported feed in such production. Even though it is true that the value of much of such production is based on domestic resources, such as labor and management, in a physical sense it would not be possible to produce any of that output at all if the imported feed basis were to vanish. Moreover, quite generally, the share of domestic resources in the coverage of domestic food consumption requirements would appear exaggerated in the value comparisons because it is ordinarily the foodstuffs of higher money value that are domestically produced, while those of lower money value are ordinarily imported. Yet imports are more basic than these value relationships indicate. Self-sufficiency percentages based on *values* of consumption and production would be significantly higher than those based upon the caloric approach. It may be estimated that Western Europe's food self-sufficiency in such value terms after the war would come to perhaps 85 percent, while in caloric terms it is only about two-thirds.

Appendix

FOOD BALANCE TABLES

Population: 6,760,000

TABLE 1.—AUSTRIA: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	393	+245	638	55	38		93	545	77	420	62.1	620
Rye	566	+ 98	664	85	56		141	523	73	382	56.6	540
Barley	293	+ 66	359	35	268	55	358	1	65	1	.1	Negligible
Oats	452	+ 24	476	55	418		473	3	60	2	.3	5
Corn	159	+382	541	9	512	10	531	10	90	9	1.3	15
Rice, milled		+ 30	30					30		30	4.4	45
Other grain	39		39	8	13		21	18	78	14	2.1	20
Total grain	1,902	+845	2,747	247	1,305	65	1,617	1,130		858	126.9	1,245
Sugar, refined	162	+ 2	[2]160							160	23.7	250
Potatoes	2,695	+ 15	2,710	685	1,300	100	2,085			625	92.5	175
Dry legumes	22	+ 10	32	4	13		17			15	2.2	20
Other vegetables	450	+ 32	482	90			90			392	58.0	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]200	+110	310	30			30			280	41.4	50
Beef and veal	95	+ 12	107							107	15.8	75
Pork (incl. bacon)	155	+ 35	190							190	28.1	245
Mutton and lamb	3		3							3	.5	5
Goat meat	2		2							2	.3	Negligible
Horse meat	4		4							4	.6	5
Poultry	4	+ 7	11							11	1.6	5
Rabbit	1		1							1	.2	Negligible
Game	4	+ 1	5							5	.7	5
Edible offals	9	+ 1	10							10	1.5	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	277	+ 56	333							333	49.3	345
Fish (landed weight)	2.5	+ 6.5	9							9	1.3	Negligible
Butter	23	- 2	21							21	3.1	60
Slaughter fats	50	+ 23	73			5	5			68	10.1	215
Vegetable oils[4]	1	+ 48	49			15	15			34	5.0	125
Marine oils		+ 1	1							1	.1	Negligible
Total fats:												
As product	74	+ 70	144			20	20			124	18.3	400
Fat content	62	+ 67	129			19	19			110	16.3	
Cheese	33	- 2	31							31	4.6	40
Whole milk[5]	1,460	- 10	1,450							1,450	214.5	385
Eggs	39	+ 6	45							45	6.7	25

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,970
Net imports for food	730
Net increase in stocks for food	5
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,245

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[4] Includes unspecified fats and oils.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,600	385	1,460	575	330
Goat's	150				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,050,000

TABLE 2.--AUSTRIA: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	300	+623	[2]863	50	25		75	788	84	662	93.9	900
Rye	330	+111	[2]417	50	45		95	322	85	274	38.9	365
Barley	170	+ 34	204	25	124	25	174	30	70	21	3.0	30
Oats	275	+ 27	302	45	242		287	15	50	8	1.1	10
Corn	110	+110	220	7	178	5	190	30	75	22	3.1	30
Rice, milled		+ 12	12					12		12	1.7	15
Other grain	20		20	3	12		15	5	85	4	.6	5
Total grain	1,205	+917	[2]2,038	180	626	30	836	1,202		1,003	142.3	1,355
Sugar, refined	50	+126	[2]166		2		2			164	23.3	245
Potatoes	2,155	+ 59	2,214	595	669	50	1,314			900	127.7	245
Dry legumes	9	+ 16	[2]20	3	3		6			14	2.0	20
Other vegetables	520	+ 35	555	105			105			450	63.8	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]290	+ 80	370	45			45			325	46.1	60
Beef and veal	67	+ 4	71							71	10.1	50
Pork (incl. bacon)	89		89							89	12.6	105
Mutton and lamb	3		3							3	.4	5
Goat meat	2		2							2	.3	Negligible
Horse meat	5	+ 6	11							11	1.6	5
Poultry	3	+ 1	4							4	.5	Negligible
Rabbit	2		2							2	.3	Negligible
Game	3		3							3	.4	Negligible
Edible offals	6		6							6	.9	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	180	+ 11	191							191	27.1	170
Fish (landed weight)	1	+ 16	17		2		2			15	2.1	5
Butter	22		22							22	3.1	60
Slaughter fats	21	+ 31	52			6	6			46	6.6	140
Vegetable oils[4]	2	+ 52	[2]48			9	9			39	5.5	135
Marine oils		+ 2	2							2	.3	5
Total fats:												
As product	45	+ 85	[2]124			15	15			109	15.5	340
Fat content	38	+ 80	[2]112			14	14			98	13.9	
Cheese	14	+ 1	15							15	2.1	15
Whole milk[5]	870		870							870	123.4	220
Eggs	22	+ 7	29							29	4.1	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,730
Net imports for food	1,355
Net increase in stocks for food	140
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,515

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[4] Includes unspecified fats and oils.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	1,710	330	870	550	90
Goat's	130				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,100,000

TABLE 3.--AUSTRIA: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	380	+515	895	50	45		95	800	79	634	89.3	860
Rye	410		[2]435	60	65		125	310	84	260	36.6	340
Barley	210	+ 30	240	25	155	35	215	25	70	18	2.5	25
Oats	320	+ 5	325	45	265		310	15	50	8	1.1	10
Corn	120	+193	313	7	271	5	283	30	75	22	3.1	30
Rice, milled		+ 25	[2]20					20		20	2.8	30
Other grain	20		20	3	12		15	5	80	4	.6	5
Total grain	1,460	+768	[2]2,248	190	813	40	1,043	1,205		966	136.0	1,300
Sugar, refined	65	+100	165		2		2			163	23.0	245
Potatoes	2,250	+ 1	2,251	615	696	100	1,411			840	118.3	225
Dry legumes	10	- 7	[2]18	3	5		8			10	1.4	15
Other vegetables	530	+ 30	560	105			105			455	64.1	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]290	+ 65	355	45			45			310	43.7	60
Beef and veal	68	+ 11	[2]74							74	10.4	50
Pork (incl. bacon)	112	+ 9	121							121	17.1	145
Mutton and lamb	3		3							3	.4	5
Goat meat	2		2							2	.3	Negligible
Horse meat	5		5							5	.7	Negligible
Poultry	3		3							3	.4	Negligible
Rabbit	1		1							1	.1	Negligible
Game	3		3							3	.4	Negligible
Edible offals	7		7							7	1.0	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	204	+ 20	[2]219							219	30.8	205
Fish (landed weight)	1	+ 12	13		2		2			11	1.5	5
Butter	24		24							24	3.4	65
Slaughter fats	26	+ 58	[2]64			8	8			56	7.9	170
Vegetable oils[4]	2	+ 55	57			14	14			43	6.1	150
Marine oils		+ 1	1							1	.1	Negligible
Total fats:												
As product	52	+114	[2]146			22	22			124	17.5	385
Fat content	44	+105	[2]132			20	20			112	15.8	
Cheese	17	+ 2	19							19	2.7	20
Whole milk[5]	960	+ 3	963							963	135.6	245
Eggs	26	+ 5	31							31	4.4	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,760
Net imports for food	1,080
Net increase in stocks for food	20
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,700

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to include changes in stocks.
[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[4] Includes unspecified fats and oils.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	1,900	360	960	600	120
Goat's	140				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 8,330,000

TABLE 4.--BELGIUM: Food balance, average 1934-35 through 1938-39
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	458	+1,039	1,497	45	200	50	295	1,202	75	902	108.3	1,085
Rye	407	+ 144	551	40	403		443	108	72	78	9.4	90
Barley	89	+ 399	488	9	264	200	473	15	65	10	1.2	10
Oats	611	+ 38	649	60	573		633	16	55	9	1.1	10
Corn		+ 742	742		592	142	734	8	75	6	.7	5
Rice, milled		+ 50	50		5		5	45		45	5.4	55
Other grain	30	- 1	29	3	26		29					
Total grain	1,595	+2,411	4,006	157	2,063	392	2,612	1,394		1,050	126.1	1,255
Sugar, refined	213	+ 20	233		9		9			224	26.9	285
Potatoes	3,169	+ 40	3,209	650	959	100	1,709			1,500	180.1	345
Dry legumes	51	+ 36	87	5	58		63			24	2.9	25
Other vegetables	400	- 5	395	80			80			315	37.8	25
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	300	+ 103	403	45			45			358	43.0	50
Beef and veal	131	+ 10	141							141	16.9	85
Pork (incl. bacon)	146	+ 2	148							148	17.8	150
Mutton and lamb	3	+ 1	4							4	.5	5
Goat meat Horse meat	7	+ 9	16							16	1.9	5
Poultry Game	15		15							15	1.8	5
Rabbit	30		30							30	3.6	10
Edible offals	11		11							11	1.3	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	343	+ 22	365							365	43.8	265
Fish (landed weight)	37	+ 54	91							91	10.9	20
Butter	73	+ 6	79							79	9.5	185
Slaughter fats	34	+ 4	38			10	10			28	3.4	75
Vegetable oils	4	+ [2]108	112			59	59			53	6.3	155
Marine oils		+ 4	4							4	.5	10
Total fats:												
As product	111	+ 122	233			69	69			164	19.7	425
Fat content	93	+ 121	214			68	68			146	17.5	
Cheese	20	+ 22	42							42	5.0	55
Whole milk[3]	660	+ 20	680							680	81.6	140
Eggs	106	- 12	94							94	11.3	45

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,935
Net imports for food	1,305
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,630

[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Oil from imported seeds 98,000 tons, oil as such 12,000 tons.
[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	3,000	360	660	1,800	180

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 8,600,000

TABLE 5.--BELGIUM: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beveragea)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total grosa	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tona	Kilograms	Caloriea[1]
Wheat	410	+ 720	1,130	41	24		65	1,065	79	838	97.4	975
Rye	220	+ 88	308	23	147		170	138	72	99	11.5	110
Barley	240	+ 270	510	25	270	195	490	20	60	12	1.4	10
Oats	530	+ 27	557	68	469		537	20	60	12	1.4	15
Corn		+ 305	305		190	105	295	10	67	7	.8	10
Rice, milled		+ 24	24					24		24	2.8	30
Other grain	15		15	1	14		15					
Total grain	1,415	+1,434	2,849	158	1,114	300	1,572	1,277		992	115.3	1,150
Sugar, refined	240	+ 14	[2]240							240	27.9	295
Potatoes	3,000		3,000	600	700	100	1,400			1,600	186.0	360
Dry legumes	19	+ 10	29	3	6		9			20	2.3	20
Other vegetables	450	+ 25	475	90			90			385	44.8	25
Fruit (in terma of fresh)	200	+ 230	430	30			30			400	46.5	60
Beef and veal	103	+ [3]72	175							175	20.4	100
Pork (incl. bacon)	102	+ 5	107							107	12.4	115
Mutton and lamb	2		2							2	.2	Negligible
Horae meat	24	+ [3]22	46							46	5.4	15
Poultry	27		27							27	3.1	10
Rabbit	5		5							5	.6	5
Edible offals	10		10							10	1.2	5
Total meat (carcasa weight)	273	+ 99	372							372	43.3	250
Fish (landed weight)	60	+ 41	101							101	11.7	20
Butter	65	+ 35	100							100	11.6	230
Slaughter fats	21		21			5	5			16	1.9	40
Vegetable oila	7	+ 157	164			76	76			88	10.2	245
Total fats:												
As product	93	+ 192	285			81	81			204	23.7	515
Fat content	78	+ 186	264			80	80			184	21.4	
Cheeae	6	+ 28	34							34	4.0	40
Whole milk[4]	800	+ 100	900							900	104.7	185
Eggs	97	+ 2	99							99	11.5	45

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,965
Net imports for food	1,275
Net increase in stocks for food	15
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,705

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[3] Includes production from imported live animals.
[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as followa:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,900	375	800	1,660	65

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 8,625,000

TABLE 6.--BELGIUM: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	596	+ 594	[2]1,210	50	4		54	1,156	76	881	102.1	995
Rye	258	+ 109	367	25	292		317	50	72	36	4.2	40
Barley	247	+ 389	636	25	391	200	616	20	60	12	1.4	15
Oats	587	+ 73	660	68	572		640	20	60	12	1.4	15
Corn		+ 449	449		437		437	12	67	8	.9	10
Rice, milled		+ 31	31					31		31	3.6	35
Other grain	20	+ 72	92	2	90		92					
Total grain	1,708	+1,717	[2]3,445	170	1,786	200	2,156	1,289		980	113.6	1,110
Sugar, refined	308	- 65	243							243	28.2	300
Potatoes	2,800	+ 25	2,825	575	600	100	1,275			1,550	179.7	345
Dry legumes	28	+ 21	49	4	19		23			26	3.0	30
Other vegetables	500	+ 39	539	100			100			439	50.9	30
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	730	+ 159	889	200		100	300			589	68.3	90
Beef and veal	112	+ 25	137							137	15.9	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	140	- 8	132							132	15.3	140
Mutton and lamb	2		2							2	.2	Negligible
Horse meat	17	+ 17	34							34	4.0	10
Poultry	25	+ 1	26							26	3.0	10
Rabbit	5		5							5	.6	Negligible
Edible offals	15		15							15	1.7	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	316	+ 35	351							351	40.7	250
Fish (landed weight)	60	+ 50	110							110	12.8	20
Butter	72	+ 21	93							93	10.8	210
Slaughter fats	37	+ 18	55			12	12			43	5.0	110
Vegetable oils	10	+ 111	121			59	59			62	7.2	175
Marine oils		+ 12	12			6	6			6	.7	15
Total fats:												
As product	119	+ 162	281			77	77			204	23.7	510
Fat content	100	+ 155	255			75	75			180	20.9	
Cheese	8	+ 31	39							39	4.5	50
Whole milk[3]	830	+ 79	909							909	105.4	185
Eggs	96	+ 2	98							98	11.4	45

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,965
Net imports for food	860
Net decrease in stocks for food	20
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,085

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for a decrease in stocks.
[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	3,100	350	830	1,835	85

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 3,706,000

TABLE 7.--DENMARK: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	347	+301	648	31	379		410	238	72.6	173	46.7	470
Rye	252	+193	445	30	242		272	173	90	156	42.1	395
Barley	1,004	- 28	976	83	835	47	965	11	65	7	1.9	15
Oats	978	+ 17	995	87	889		976	19	60	11	3.0	30
Corn		+356	356		352	4	356					
Rice, milled		+ 11	11					11		11	3.0	30
Other grain	769		769	73	696		769					
Total grain	3,350	+850	4,200	304	3,393	51	3,748	452		358	96.7	940
Sugar, refined	182	+ 3	185							185	49.9	530
Potatoes	1,306	- 14	1,292	320	504	28	852			440	118.7	225
Dry legumes	8	+ 2	10	1	7		8			2	.5	5
Other vegetables	310		310	60			60			250	67.5	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	100	+ 30	130	15			15			115	31.0	40
Beef and veal	169	- 43	126			19	19			107	28.9	135
Pork (incl. bacon)	360	-229	131							131	35.3	340
Mutton and lamb	4		4							4	1.1	5
Horse meat	4	- 1	3							3	.8	Negligible
Poultry	24	- 2	22							22	5.9	20
Edible offals	28	- 7	21							21	5.7	25
Total meat (carcass weight)	589	-282	307			19	19			288	77.7	525
Fish (landed weight)	89	- 30	59			8	8			51	13.8	25
Butter	181	-148	33							33	8.9	175
Lard and tallow	40	- 16	24			16	16			8	2.2	50
Vegetable oils		+ 75	75			33	33			42	11.3	275
Marine oils	3	+ 15	18			4	4			14	3.8	95
Total fats:												
As product	224	- 74	150			53	53			97	26.2	595
Fat content	185	- 44	141			51	51			90	24.3	
Cheese	29	- 8	21							21	5.7	55
Whole milk[2]	675	- 25	650							650	175.4	320
Eggs	106	- 76	30							30	8.1	30

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,330
Net exports for food	1,250
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	4,580

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	5,300	250	675	4,225	150

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 4,211,000

TABLE 8.--DENMARK: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	252	+ 89	341	22	56	2	80	261	80	209	49.6	475
Rye	400	- 130	270	46	46		92	178	95	169	40.1	350
Barley	1,459	+ 9	1,468	118	1,247	80	1,445	23	67	15	3.6	35
Oats	988	+ 43	1,031	86	875		961	70	56	39	9.3	95
Corn		+ 172	172		169	3	172					
Rice, milled		+ 1	1					1		1	.2	Negligible
Other grain	717	+ 26	743	72	671		743					
Total grain	3,816	+ 210	4,026	344	3,064	85	3,493	533		433	102.8	955
Sugar, refined	230	- 72	158							158	37.5	400
Potatoes	2,937	- 159	2,778	600	1,432	156	2,188			590	140.1	270
Dry legumes	27	- 6	21	5	12		17			4	.9	10
Other vegetables	450	- 8	442	90			90			352	83.6	50
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	325	- 6	319	50			50			269	63.9	80
Beef and veal	120	- 26	94							94	22.3	105
Pork (incl. bacon)	213	- 64	149							149	35.4	360
Mutton and lamb	4		4							4	.9	5
Horse meat	10	- 3	7							7	1.7	5
Poultry	25	- 3	22							22	5.2	20
Edible offals	16	- 9	7							7	1.7	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	388	- 105	283							283	67.2	500
Fish (landed weight)	212	- 100	112			32	32			80	19.0	30
Butter	144	- 127	17							17	4.1	80
Slaughter fats	28	- 5	23			9	9			14	3.3	70
Vegetable oils	6	+ 52	58			21	21			37	8.8	215
Marine oils	5	+ 14	19			5	5			14	3.3	80
Total fats:												
As product	183	- 66	117			35	35			82	19.5	445
Fat content	153	- 42	111			34	34			77	18.3	
Cheese	62	- 25	37							37	8.8	80
Whole milk[2]	840	- 95	745							745	176.9	330
Eggs	108	- 67	41							41	9.7	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,190
Net exports for food	1,095
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	4,285

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	4,615	225	840	3,180	370

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 4,250,000

TABLE 9.--DENMARK: Food balance. consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	300	+ 17	317	24	36	2	62	255	80	204	48.0	460
Rye	469	+ 58	527	42	280		322	205	95	195	45.9	400
Barley	1,571	+ 84	[2]1,580	130	1,283	150	1,563	17	67	11	2.6	25
Oats	982	+ 36	[2]978	79	859		938	40	56	22	5.1	55
Corn		+170	170		170		170					
Rice, milled		+ 2	2					2		2	.5	5
Other grain	764	+ 6	770	71	699		770					
Total grain	4,086	+373	[2]4,344	346	3,327	152	3,825	519		434	102.1	945
Sugar, refined	280	-111	169							169	39.8	420
Potatoes	1,794	- 89	1,705	475	572	85	1,132			573	134.8	260
Dry legumes	28	+ 7	35	6	25		31			4	.9	10
Other vegetables	400	- 13	387	80			80			307	72.2	45
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	240	+ 20	260	36		20	56			204	48.0	65
Beef and veal	151	- 46	105							105	24.7	120
Pork (incl. bacon)	311	-177	134							134	31.5	320
Mutton and lamb	2		2							2	.5	5
Horse meat	10	- 2	8							8	1.9	5
Poultry	25	- 5	20							20	4.7	15
Edible offals	24	- 6	18							18	4.2	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	523	-236	287							287	67.5	480
Fish (landed weight)	230	- 90	140			40	40			100	23.5	40
Butter	170	-151	19							19	4.5	90
Slaughter fats	34		34			14	14			20	4.7	100
Vegetable oils	6	+ 52	58			19	19			39	9.2	220
Marine oils	6	+ 11	17			6	6			11	2.6	65
Total fats:												
As product	216	- 88	128			39	39			89	21.0	475
Fat content	180	- 61	119			37	37			82	19.3	
Cheese	58	- 30	28							28	6.6	60
Whole milk[3]	850	- 95	755							755	177.6	330
Eggs	129	- 88	41							41	9.6	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,170
Net exports for food	1,620
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	4,790

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	5,230	235	850	3,740	405

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 41,200,000

TABLE 10.--FRANCE (excl. Saar): Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat (spelt included)-------	8,155	+ 165	[2]8,600	1,200	490	10	1,700	6,900	70	4,830	117.2	1,170
Rye-------------------------	787	+ 1	788	140	548		688	100	70	70	1.7	15
Barley----------------------	1,045	+ 180	1,225	145	670	400	1,215	10	65	7	.2	Negligible
Oats------------------------	4,615	+ 34	4,649	600	4,000		4,600	49	55	27	.7	5
Corn------------------------	513	+ 688	1,201	30	1,021		1,051	150	50	75	1.8	20
Rice, milled----------------		+ 602	602		427	75	502	100		100	2.4	25
Other grain-----------------	402	+ 60	462	40	272		312	150		100	2.4	25
Total grain	15,517	+1,730	[2]17,527	2,155	7,428	485	10,068	7,459		5,209	126.4	1,260
Sugar, refined--------------	892	+ 110	1,002							1,002	24.3	255
Potatoes--------------------	16,650	+ 65	16,715	5,000	5,715	500	11,215			5,500	133.5	255
Dry legumes-----------------	235	+ 140	375	45	80		125			250	6.1	60
Other vegetables------------	5,000	+ 115	5,115	1,000			1,000			4,115	99.9	60
Fruit (in terms of fresh)----	[3]625	+ 665	1,290	125			125			1,165	28.3	35
Nuts, shelled---------------	150	+ 4	154							154	3.7	25
Beef and veal---------------	1,000	+ 18	1,018							1,018	24.7	115
Pork (incl. bacon)----------	675	+ 7	682							682	16.5	155
Mutton and goat-------------	100	+ 23	123							123	3.0	20
Horse meat------------------	50	+ 2	52							52	1.3	5
Poultry---------------------	350		350							350	8.5	30
Rabbit----------------------												
Edible offals---------------	150		150							150	3.6	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	2,325	+ 50	2,375							2,375	57.6	340
Fish (landed weight)[4]--------	346	+ [5]10	356							356	8.6	15
Butter----------------------	240	- 2	238							238	5.8	115
Slaughter fats--------------	200	- 6	194			39	39			155	3.7	80
Vegetable oils -------------	15	+ 540	555			215	215			340	8.3	200
Marine oils-----------------		+ 3	3							3	.1	Negligible
Total fats:												
As product--------------	455	+ 535	990			254	254			736	17.9	395
Fat content-------------	382	+ 536	918			248	248			670	16.3	
Cheese----------------------	265	+ 2	267							267	6.5	55
Whole milk[6]----------------	3,820	- 30	3,790							3,790	92.0	165
Eggs------------------------	360	+ 16	376							376	9.1	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption---	2,955
Net imports for food--	365
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)----------	2,590

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for a decrease in stocks, which raised the amount of wheat available for feed.

[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.

[4] Excludes shell fish.

[5] Fish as such.

[6] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's------	15,000	3,470	3,820	5,600	2,500
Sheep's----	390				
Goat's-----					

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 41,950,000

TABLE 11.--FRANCE (incl. Saar): Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat (spelt included)	8,150	+ 420	[2]7,920	1,050	600		1,650	6,270	82	5,140	122.5	1,170
Rye	700	+ 4	704	110	444		554	150	70	105	2.5	25
Barley	1,275	+ 300	[2]1,525	175	1,050	275	1,500	25	65	16	.4	5
Oats	3,400	+ 195	[2]3,495	450	2,995		3,445	50	55	28	.7	5
Corn	460	+ 435	[2]845	30	665		695	150	50	75	1.8	20
Rice, milled	7	+ 49	56	1		5	6	50		50	1.2	10
Other grain	300	+ 57	357	30	207		237	120		85	2.0	20
Total grain	14,292	+1,460	[2]14,902	1,846	5,961	280	8,087	6,815		5,499	131.1	1,255
Sugar, refined	864	+ 172	[2]886							886	21.1	225
Potatoes	17,800	- 100	17,700	5,000	6,350	350	11,700			6,000	143.0	275
Dry legumes	207	+ 74	[2]256	40	35		75			181	4.3	40
Other vegetables	5,200	+ 50	5,250	1,050			1,050			4,200	100.1	60
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]850	+ 735	1,585	130			130			1,455	34.7	45
Nuts, shelled	125	+ 1	126							126	3.0	15
Beef and veal	950	+ 9	959							959	22.9	110
Pork (incl. bacon)	735	+ 9	744							744	17.7	170
Mutton	100		100							100	2.4	15
Goat meat												
Horse meat	60	+ 3	63							63	1.5	5
Poultry	350		350							350	8.3	30
Rabbit												
Edible offals	140	+ 1	141							141	3.4	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	2,335	+ 22	2,357							2,357	56.2	345
Fish (landed weight)[4]	350	+ [5]51	401							401	9.6	15
Butter	210	+ 6	216							216	5.2	100
Slaughter fats	200	+ 22	222			40	40			182	4.3	95
Vegetable oils	55	+ 370	[2]400			140	140			260	6.2	150
Marine oils		+ 9	9							9	.2	5
Total fats:												
As product	465	+ 407	[2]847			180	180			667	15.9	350
Fat content	397	+ 406	[2]778			175	175			603	14.4	
Cheese	240	- 9	231							231	5.5	50
Whole milk[6]	3,850	+ [7]75	[2]3,860							3,860	92.0	165
Eggs	375	+ 10	385							385	9.2	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,875
Net imports for food	325
Net increase in stocks for food	175
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,725

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks. The estimate for wheat includes an allowance for rebuilding of stocks on farms.
[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[4] Excludes shell fish.
[5] Fish as such.
[6] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	13,600	3,250	3,850	4,800	2,000
Sheep's Goat's	300				

[7] Includes fresh equivalent of processed skim milk.
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 42,300,000

TABLE 12.--FRANCE (incl. Saar): Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat (spelt included)-------	8,100	+ 140	[2]7,800	1,050	500		1,550	6,250	80	5,000	118.2	1,155
Rye------------------------	675	+ 43	[3]708	110	448		558	150	70	105	2.5	25
Barley---------------------	1,435	+ 234	[3]1,719	180	1,214	300	1,694	25	65	16	.4	5
Oats-----------------------	3,240	- 34	[3]3,306	435	2,821		3,256	50	55	28	.6	5
Corn-----------------------	230	+ 636	[3]916	20	771		791	125	50	62	1.5	15
Rice, milled---------------	15	+ 55	70	1		5	6	64		64	1.5	15
Other grain----------------	275	+ 16	291	30	151		181	110		75	1.8	15
Total grain	13,970	+1,090	[3]14,810	1,826	5,905	305	8,036	6,774		5,350	126.5	1,235
Sugar, refined-------------	794	+ 181	[3]925							925	21.9	235
Potatoes-------------------	11,250	+ 244	11,494	3,600	1,800	250	5,650			5,844	138.2	265
Dry legumes----------------	135	+ 53	[3]208	25	30		55			153	3.6	35
Other vegetables-----------	4,800	+ 181	4,981	950			950			4,031	95.3	55
Fruit (in terms of fresh)----	[4]1,025	+ 690	1,715	150			150			1,565	37.0	50
Nuts, shelled--------------	120	- 1	119							119	2.8	15
Beef and veal--------------	985	- 23	962							962	22.8	110
Pork (incl. bacon)----------	785	- 15	770							770	18.2	175
Mutton and goatmeat---------	110	+ 1	111							111	2.6	15
Horse meat-----------------	60	- 1	59							59	1.4	5
Poultry--------------------	355	- 1	354							354	8.4	30
Rabbit---------------------												
Edible offals---------------	150		150							150	3.5	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	2,445	- 39	2,406							2,406	56.9	350
Fish (landed weight)[5]--------	375	+ [6]22	397							397	9.4	15
Butter---------------------	225	+ 28	253							253	6.0	120
Slaughter fats--------------	215	+ 2	217			40	40			177	4.2	90
Vegetable oils -------------	70	+ 300	[3]395			145	145			250	5.9	145
Marine oils----------------		+ 8	8							8	.2	5
Total fats:												
As product--------------	510	+ 338	[3]873			185	185			688	16.3	360
Fat content-------------	437	+ 333	[3]795			180	180			615	14.5	
Cheese---------------------	260	+ 6	266							266	6.3	55
Whole milk[7]---------------	4,100	- [8]20	[3]4,100							4,100	96.9	175
Eggs-----------------------	400	+ 2	402							402	9.5	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption--	2,880
Net imports for food--	250
Net increase in stocks for food------------------------------	70
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)------------	2,700

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Includes an increase in stocks, which has been adjusted to allow for a decrease in farm stocks.
[3] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[4] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[5] Excludes shell fish.
[6] Fish as such.
[7] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's------	14,700	3,275	4,100	5,200	2,450
Sheep's----	325				
Goat's-----					

[8] Includes fresh equivalent of processed skim milk, if any.

Office of Froeign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 38,700,000

TABLE 13.--WESTERN GERMANY[1]: Food balance, average 1935-36 through 1938-39
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[2]
Wheat (incl. spelt)	2,515	+ 950	[3]3,215	265	295	5	565	2,650	77.5	2,055	53.2	530
Rye	3,018	+ 700	3,718	360	790	50	1,200	2,518	79	1,990	51.4	490
Mixed wheat and rye	157		157	20	137		157					
Barley	1,722	+ 450	2,172	180	1,252	700	2,132	40	62.5	25	.6	5
Oats	2,826	+ 225	3,051	300	2,691		2,991	60	60	36	.9	10
Corn	38	+ 850	888	2	851	35	888					
Rice, milled		+ 90	90					90		90	2.3	25
Other grain	211	+ 25	236	26	210		236					
Total grain	10,487	+3,290	[3]13,527	1,153	6,226	790	8,169	5,358		4,196	108.4	1,060
Sugar, refined	500	+ 475	[3]950							950	24.5	260
Potatoes	19,700	+ 740	20,440	4,500	8,750	190	13,440			7,000	180.9	345
Dry legumes	160	+ 50	210	50	90		140			70	1.8	15
Other vegetables	2,000	+ 250	2,250	400			400			1,850	47.8	30
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[4]1,650	+ 400	2,050	250			250			1,800	46.5	60
Beef and veal	630		630							630	16.3	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	880	+ 120	1,000							1,000	25.8	225
Mutton	25		25							25	.6	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	20		20							20	.5	Negligible
Poultry	65	+ 20	85							85	2.2	10
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	95		95							95	2.5	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	1,715	+ 140	1,855							1,855	47.9	330
Fish (landed weight)	525	+ 25	550			50	50			500	12.9	20
Butter	310	+ 25	335							335	8.7	170
Slaughter fats	315	+ 35	350			40	40			310	8.0	170
Vegetable oils	25	+ 550	575			210	210			365	9.4	230
Marine oils												
Total fats:												
As product	650	+ 610	1,260			250	250			1,010	26.1	570
Fat content	547	+ 601	1,148			244	244			904	23.4	
Cheese and quark	165	+ 10	175							175	4.5	30
Whole milk[5]	5,280		5,280							5,280	136.4	235
Eggs	247	+ 30	277							277	7.2	30

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,985
Net imports for food	825
Net increase in stocks for food	55
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,215

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[1] Excluding Saar and Western Sectors of Berlin.
[2] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[3] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[4] Excludes grapes for wine.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	15,000	1,950	5,280	7,845	575
Goat's	650				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 49,050,000

TABLE 14.--WESTERN GERMANY[1]: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[2]
Wheat (incl. spelt)	2,007	+3,260	[3]4,917	225	100		325	4,592	87	4,010	81.7	785
Rye	2,857	+ 375	[3]3,032	325	550	10	885	2,147	88	1,889	38.5	360
Mixed wheat and rye	148		148	20	28		48	100	88	88	1.8	15
Barley	874	+ 71	[3]970	100	470	300	870	100	75	75	1.5	15
Oats	1,983	+ 158	[3]2,091	220	1,711	10	1,941	150	55	82	1.7	20
Corn	24	+1,090	[3]989	1	683	30	714	275	75	206	4.2	40
Rice, milled		+ 10	[3]3					3		3	.1	Negligible
Other grain	329	+ 276	[3]505	35	380	15	430	75		[4]245	5.0	40
Total grain	8,222	+5,240	[3]12,655	926	3,922	365	5,213	7,442		6,598	134.5	1,275
Sugar, refined	556	+ 368	[3]974							974	19.9	210
Potatoes	24,000	+ 107	24,107	4,725	7,575	200	12,500			11,607	236.6	455
Dry legumes	200	+ 122	322	60	110		170			152	3.1	30
Other vegetables	3,500	+ 265	3,765	700			700			3,065	62.5	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[5]1,200	+ 450	[3]1,575	175			175			1,400	28.5	40
Beef and veal	425	+ 25	450							450	9.2	45
Pork (incl. bacon)	475	+ 5	480							480	9.8	80
Mutton	30	+ 1	31							31	.6	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	25	+ 30	55							55	1.1	5
Poultry	80		80							80	1.6	5
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	55	+ 1	56							56	1.2	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	1,090	+ 62	1,152							1,152	23.5	145
Fish (landed weight)	400	+ [6]322	[3]772							772	15.7	25
Butter	230		[3]225							225	4.6	90
Slaughter fats	145	+ 60	[3]195			15	15			180	3.7	80
Vegetable oils	25	+ 235	[3]195			55	55			140	2.8	70
Marine oils		+ [7]40	[3]35			5	5			30	.6	15
Total fats:												
As product	400	+ 335	[3]650			75	75			575	11.7	255
Fat content	337	+ 335	[3]588			73	73			515	10.5	
Cheese and quark	150	+ 8	[3]156							156	3.2	20
Whole milk[8]	3,875	+ 55	[3]3,885							3,885	79.2	135
Eggs	145	+ 3	[3]172							172	3.5	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,645
Net imports for food	1,005
Net increase in stocks for food	115
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,755

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[1] Excluding Saar but including Western Sectors of Berlin.
[2] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[3] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[4] Includes 200,000 tons of imported potato and soya flour admixed in bread and not shown in preceding columns.
[5] Excludes grapes for wine.
[6] Fish as such.
[7] Includes all animal oils.
[8] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	11,275	1,600	3,875	5,750	550
Goat's	500				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 49,650,000

TABLE 15.--WESTERN GERMANY[1]: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[2]
Wheat (incl. spelt)	2,471	+2,635	[3]5,031	255	150		405	4,626	82	3,793	76.4	730
Rye	3,310	+ 728	[3]3,538	330	750	34	1,114	2,424	82	1,988	40.0	375
Mixed wheat and rye	173		173	15	50		65	108	82	89	1.8	15
Barley	1,213	+ 341	[3]1,529	130	874	450	1,454	75	70	52	1.0	10
Oats	2,600	+ 123	[3]2,623	240	2,251	7	2,498	125	55	69	1.4	15
Corn	21	+ 702	[3]898	1	762	35	798	100	70	70	1.4	15
Rice, milled		+ 81	[3]82					82		82	1.7	15
Other grain	433	+ 617	[3]975	40	920	15	975					
Total grain	10,221	+5,227	[3]14,849	1,011	5,757	541	7,309	7,540		6,143	123.7	1,175
Sugar, refined	554	+ 592	[3]1,160							1,160	23.4	250
Potatoes	21,100	+ 35	21,135	4,550	5,900	300	10,750			10,385	209.2	400
Dry legumes	195	+ 63	[3]260	60	100		160			100	2.0	20
Other vegetables	2,700	+ 252	2,952	550			550			2,402	48.4	30
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[4]1,350	+1,075	2,425	225			225			2,200	44.3	55
Beef and veal	520	+ 50	[3]566							566	11.4	55
Pork (incl. bacon)	700	+ 60	[3]755							755	15.2	135
Mutton Goat meat	30	+ 1	31							31	.6	5
Horse meat	30		30							30	.6	Negligible
Poultry Rabbit Game	75	+ 5	80							80	1.6	5
Edible offals	75	+ 3	78							78	1.6	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	1,430	+ 119	[3]1,540							1,540	31.0	205
Fish (landed weight)	470	+ [5]172	642			40	40			602	12.1	20
Butter	256	+ 24	[3]275							275	5.5	110
Slaughter fats	210	+ 122	[3]322			30	30			292	5.9	130
Vegetable oils	55	+ 287	[3]322			60	60			262	5.3	130
Marine oils		+ [6]48	42			10	10			32	.6	15
Total fats:												
As product	521	+ 481	[3]961			100	100			861	17.3	385
Fat content	444	+ 475	[3]879			97	97			782	15.8	
Cheese and quark	192	+ 32	224							224	4.5	30
Whole milk[7]	4,820	+ 20	4,840							4,840	97.5	170
Eggs	202	+ 66	[3]264							264	5.3	20

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,760
Net imports for food	965
Net increase in stocks for food	100
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,895

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[1] Excluding Saar but including Western Sectors of Berlin.
[2] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[3] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks. Estimates for grains include an allowance for increases in stocks on farms.
[4] Excludes grapes for wine.
[5] Fish as such.
[6] Includes all animal oils.
[7] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	13,100	1,650	4,820	6,400	780
Goat's	550				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 6,793,000

TABLE 16.--GREECE: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	712	+427	1,139	120	10		130	1,009	85	858	126.3	1,205
Rye	59		59	10	5		15	44	85	37	5.4	50
Barley	198	+ 7	205	30	155	5	190	15	70	10	1.5	15
Oats	112	+ 2	114	20	94		114					
Corn	257	+ 44	301	15	171	10	196	105	85	89	13.1	130
Rice, milled	1	+ 28	29	(2)				29		29	4.3	40
Other grain	43		43	10	8		18	25	85	21	3.1	30
Total grain	1,382	+508	1,890	205	443	15	663	1,227		1,044	153.7	1,470
Sugar, refined		+ 66	66							66	9.7	105
Potatoes	130	+ 5	135	41			41			94	13.8	25
Dry legumes	69	+ 20	89	7			7			82	12.1	115
Other veg. (incl. melons)	600	+ 2	602	120			120			482	71.0	35
Olives	35	- 14	21	4			4			17	2.5	15
Other fruit:												
Fresh	[3]300	- 17	283	50			50			233	34.3	50
Dried	217	-117	100	10		75	85			15	2.2	15
Nuts, shelled	12	- 1	11							11	1.6	15
Beef, veal and buffalo	15	+ 9	24							24	3.5	15
Pork (incl. bacon)	15	(2)	15							15	2.2	10
Mutton, lamb and goat	62	+ 11	73							73	10.8	35
Poultry and rabbit	15	(2)	15							15	2.2	10
Edible offals	8		8							8	1.2	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	115	+ 20	135							135	19.9	75
Fish (landed weight)	32	+ 36	68							68	10.0	15
Butter	6	(2)	6							6	.9	15
Slaughter fats	5		5			2	2			3	.4	10
Vegetable oils	130	- 8	122			13	13			109	16.1	390
Total fats:												
As product	141	- 8	133			15	15			118	17.4	415
Fat content	139	- 8	131			14	14			117	17.2	
Cheese	60	(2)	60							60	8.8	45
Whole milk[4]	270	+ 4	274							274	40.3	90
Eggs	23	+ 1	24							24	3.5	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,500
Net imports for food	535
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,965

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Less than 500 metric tons.

[3] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization		
		Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons			
Cow's Buffalo's Sheep's Goat's	670	270	125	275

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,810,000

TABLE 17.--GREECE: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	800	+660	[2]1,315	115	5		120	1,195	87	1,039	133.0	1,280
Rye	43		43	7			7	36	90	32	4.1	40
Barley	215	+ 15	[2]215	30	146	4	180	35	70	24	3.1	30
Oats	108		108	20	88		108					
Corn	229	+ 25	[2]229	15	113	11	139	90	90	81	10.4	105
Rice, milled	6	+ 16	22	1			1	21		21	2.7	25
Other grain	45		45	8	12		20	25	90	22	2.8	25
Total grain	1,446	+716	[2]1,977	196	364	15	575	1,402		1,219	156.1	1,505
Sugar, refined		+ 76	76							76	9.7	105
Potatoes	320	+ 34	354	90			90			264	33.8	65
Dry legumes	66	+ 26	92	7			7			85	10.9	105
Other veg. (incl. melons)	825	+ 8	833	165			165			668	85.5	45
Olives	21	- 3	[2]34	3			3			31	4.0	25
Other fruit:												
Fresh	[3]425	- 7	418	70			70			348	44.6	60
Dried	127	- 58	69	3		51	54			15	1.9	15
Nuts, shelled	17	+ 2	19							19	2.4	25
Beef, veal and buffalo	11	+ 15	26							26	3.3	10
Pork (incl. bacon)	15	+ 4	19							19	2.4	10
Mutton, lamb and goat	43	+ 12	55							55	7.1	25
Poultry and rabbit	11		11							11	1.4	5
Edible offals	6		6							6	.8	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	86	+ 31	117							117	15.0	55
Fish (landed weight)	40	+ 38	78							78	10.0	15
Butter	4	(4)	4							4	.5	10
Slaughter fats	4		4			2	2			2	.3	5
Vegetable oils	60	+ 4	[2]116			14	14			102	13.0	315
Total fats:												
As product	68	+ 4	[2]124			16	16			108	13.8	330
Fat content	66	+ 4	[2]122			15	15			107	13.7	
Cheese	38	+ 6	44							44	5.6	30
Whole milk[5]	190	[6]+145	335							335	42.9	80
Eggs	20	+ 5	25							25	3.2	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,475
Net imports for food	885
Net increase in stocks for food	Negligible.
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,590

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in visible and concealed stocks.

[3] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[4] Less than 500 metric tons.

[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization		
		Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
		1,000 metric tons		
Cow's Buffalo's Sheep's Goat's	400	190	60	150

[6] Includes dried skim milk.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,890,000

TABLE 18.--GREECE: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	765	+500	[2]1,365	130	5		135	1,230	84	1,033	130.9	1,255
Rye	40		40	8			8	32	85	27	3.4	30
Barley	185		[2]200	30	131	4	165	35	70	24	3.1	30
Oats	85		85	21	64		85					
Corn	220		[2]255	12	142	11	165	90	85	76	9.6	95
Rice, milled	13	+ 18	31	1			1	30		30	3.8	35
Other grain	35		35	8	7		15	20	85	17	2.2	20
Total grain	1,343	+518	[2]2,011	210	349	15	574	1,437		1,207	153.0	1,465
Sugar, refined		+ 73	73							73	9.3	100
Potatoes	395	+ 27	422	100			100			322	40.8	75
Dry legumes	80	+ 12	92	10			10			82	10.4	95
Other veg. (incl. melons)	900		900	180			180			720	91.3	50
Olives	92	- 4	[2]38	5			5			33	4.2	30
Other fruit:												
Fresh	[3]475	- 15	460	80			80			380	48.2	65
Dried	145	- 94	51	5		31	36			15	1.9	15
Nuts, shelled	22		22							22	2.8	35
Beef, veal and buffalo	11	+ 25	36							36	4.6	20
Pork (incl. bacon)	16	+ 5	21							21	2.6	10
Mutton, lamb and goat	40	+ 10	50							50	6.3	20
Poultry and rabbit	12		12							12	1.5	5
Edible offals	6		6							6	.8	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	85	+ 40	125							125	15.8	60
Fish (landed weight)	45	+ 45	90							90	11.4	20
Butter	5		5							5	.6	10
Slaughter fats	4		4			2	2			2	.3	5
Vegetable oils	260	+ 3	[2]133			19	19			114	14.4	350
Total fats:												
As product	269	+ 3	[2]142			21	21			121	15.3	365
Fat content	267	+ 3	[2]140			20	20			120	15.2	
Cheese	40	+ 7	47							47	6.0	35
Whole milk[4]	220	[5]+160	380							380	48.2	85
Eggs	22	+ 5	27							27	3.4	15

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,510
Net imports for food	620
Net increase in stocks for food	295
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,185

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.

[3] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization		
		Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons			
Cow's Buffalo's Sheep's Goat's	450	220	75	155

[5] Includes dried skim milk.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 2,970,000

TABLE 19.--IRELAND: Food balance, average 1934-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	178	+405	583	25	65		90	493	75	370	124.6	1,245
Rye	2		2		2		2					
Barley	133	+ 32	165	15	50	100	165					
Oats	574	(2)	574	70	454		524	50	50	25	8.4	90
Corn		+300	300		297		297	3	70	2	.7	5
Rice, milled		+ 4	4					4		4	1.3	15
Total grain	887	+741	1,628	110	868	100	1,078	550		401	135.0	1,355
Sugar, refined	75	+ 38	113							113	38.0	400
Potatoes	2,583	- 33	2,550	550	1,415		1,965			585	197.0	375
Dry legumes	(2)	+ 2	2							2	.7	5
Other vegetables	200	+ 10	210	40			40			170	57.2	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	23	+ 70	93	4			4			89	30.0	45
Beef and veal	181	-134	47							47	15.8	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	96	- 36	60							60	20.2	195
Mutton and lamb	25	- 8	17							17	5.7	40
Poultry	28	- 10	18							18	6.1	20
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	28	- 15	13							13	4.4	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	358	-203	155							155	52.2	350
Fish (landed weight)	11	+ 3	14							14	4.7	10
Butter	63	- 23	40							40	13.4	265
Slaughter fats	17	- 7	10			5	5			5	1.7	35
Vegetable oils		+ 15	15			10	10			5	1.7	40
Total fats:												
As product	80	- 15	65			15	15			50	16.8	340
Fat content	66	- 10	56			14	14			42	14.1	
Cheese	2	- 1	1							1	.3	5
Whole milk[3]	475	- 25	450							450	151.5	270
Eggs	66	- 22	44							44	14.8	60

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,250
Net imports for food	595
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,655

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Less than 500 tons.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,310	275	475	1,540	20

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 3,000,000

TABLE 20.--IRELAND: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat----------------------	416	+190	[2]556	50	50		100	456	83	378	126.0	1,205
Rye------------------------	5		5	1	4		5					
Barley---------------------	102	+ 45	[2]132	15	17	100	132					
Oats-----------------------	805	- 2	[2]703	90	558		648	55	50	28	9.3	100
Corn-----------------------		+178	[2]238		234		234	4	70	3	1.0	10
Rice, milled---------------		+ 2	2					2		2	.7	5
Total grain	1,328	+413	[2]1,636	156	863	100	1,119	517		411	137.0	1,320
Sugar, refined-------------	85	+ 21	106							106	35.3	375
Potatoes-------------------	3,328	- 53	3,275	650	2,035		2,685			590	196.7	375
Dry legumes----------------	3	+ 2	5		2		2			3	1.0	10
Other vegetables-----------	185	+ 14	199	35			35			164	54.7	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)----	25	+ 80	105	4			4			101	33.7	50
Beef and veal--------------	155	-100	55							55	18.3	95
Pork (incl. bacon)---------	53	(3)	53							53	17.7	175
Mutton and lamb------------	17	- 1	16							16	5.3	35
Poultry--------------------												
Rabbit---------------------	30	- 10	20							20	6.7	25
Game-----------------------												
Edible offals--------------	20	- 8	12							12	4.0	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	275	-119	156							156	52.0	345
Fish (landed weight)---------	22	[4]-2	20							20	6.7	10
Butter---------------------	53	(3)	[2]52							52	17.3	340
Slaughter fats-------------	11	- 2	9		6		6			3	1.0	20
Vegetable oils -------------		+ 10	10		8		8			2	.7	15
Total fats:												
As product-------------	64	+ 8	[2]71		14		14			57	19.0	375
Fat content-------------	53	+ 8	[2]60		13		13			47	15.7	
Cheese---------------------	3		3							3	1.0	10
Whole milk[5]--------------	570	- 45	525							525	175.0	310
Eggs-----------------------	62	- 23	39							39	13.0	50

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption--	3,265
Net imports for food-------------------------------------	360
Net increase in stocks for food------------------------------	130
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)------------	3,035

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stock.
[3] Less than 500 tons.
[4] Fish as such.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's-----	2,150	250	570	1,300	30

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 3,000,000

TABLE 21.--IRELAND: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	367	+150	517	45	30		75	442	83	366	122.0	1,170
Rye	4		4	1	3		4					
Barley	162	+ 5	167	20	37	110	167					
Oats	568	- 9	[2]609	70	484		554	55	50	28	9.3	100
Corn		+355	[2]330		326		326	4	70	3	1.0	10
Rice, milled		+ 2	2					2		2	.7	5
Total grain	1,101	+503	[2]1,629	136	880	110	1,126	503		399	133.0	1,285
Sugar, refined	90	+ 40	[2]110							110	36.7	390
Potatoes	2,735	- 52	2,683	575	1,545		2,120			563	187.7	360
Dry legumes	3	+ 3	6		2		2			4	1.3	10
Other vegetables	180	+ 14	194	35			35			159	53.0	30
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	35	+ 85	120	5			5			115	38.3	60
Beef and veal	164	-115	49							49	16.4	85
Pork (incl. bacon)	76	- 7	[2]64							64	21.3	210
Mutton and lamb	18	- 3	15							15	5.0	35
Poultry Rabbit Game	32	- 13	19							19	6.3	20
Edible offals	23	- 10	13							13	4.3	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	313	-148	[2]160							160	53.3	365
Fish (landed weight)	22	([3])	22							22	7.3	10
Butter	57	- [4]1	56							56	18.7	365
Slaughter fats	13	+ 1	[2]12			8	8			4	1.3	30
Vegetable oils		+ 12	[2]10			8	8			2	.7	15
Total fats:												
As product	70	+ 12	[2]78			16	16			62	20.7	410
Fat content	58	+ 12	[2]66			15	15			51	17.0	
Cheese	3	- 1	2							2	.7	5
Whole milk[5]	620	- 55	[2]545							545	181.7	325
Eggs	63	- 23	[2]39							39	13.0	50

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,300
Net imports for food	255
Net increase in stocks for food	100
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	3,145

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[3] Imports of fish as such equaled exports of fish as such.
[4] Butter exports (463 tons) plus increase in stocks (354 tons).
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,350	300	620	1,400	30

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 42,600,000

TABLE 22.--ITALY: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	7,194	+444	7,638	708			708	6,930	80	5,544	130.1	1,245
Rye	150	+ 8	158	15	13		28	130	75	98	2.3	25
Barley	211	+ 60	271	26	188	10	224	47	60	28	.7	5
Oats	523	+118	641	60	576	5	641					
Corn	2,945	+157	3,102	53	1,658	25	1,736	1,366	86	1,175	27.6	275
Rice, rough	733	-199	534	21	3	2	26	508	65	330	7.7	75
Total grain	11,756	+588	12,344	883	2,438	42	3,363	8,981		7,175	168.4	1,625
Sugar, refined	304	+ 4	308							308	7.2	75
Potatoes	2,789	- 42	2,747	650	540		1,190			1,557	36.5	70
Dry legumes	909	+ 27	936	100	314		414			522	12.3	115
Other vegetables	4,000	-339	3,661	800			800			2,861	67.2	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[2]2,375	-495	1,880	355		65	420			1,460	34.3	50
Nuts, shelled	397	- 57	340		40		40			300	7.0	50
Beef and veal	318	+ 65	383							383	9.0	40
Pork (incl. bacon)	218	- 5	213							213	5.0	40
Mutton, lamb, and goat	48		48							48	1.1	5
Horse meat	13		13							13	.3	Negligible
Poultry Game	64	+ 8	72							72	1.7	5
Rabbit	45		45							45	1.1	5
Edible offals	77	+ 4	81							81	1.9	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	783	+ 72	855							855	20.1	100
Fish (landed weight)	182	+170	352							352	8.3	15
Butter	48	+ 1	49							49	1.1	20
Slaughter fats	175	+ 14	189			41	41			148	3.5	75
Vegetable oils	278	+175	453			130	130			323	7.6	185
Marine oils	1	+ 2	3			3	3					
Total fats:												
As product	502	+192	694			174	174			520	12.2	280
Fat content	467	+190	657			168	168			489	11.5	
Cheese	232	- 20	212							212	5.0	45
Whole milk[3]	1,600	- 5	1,595							1,595	37.4	65
Eggs	297	+ 7	304							304	7.1	30

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,560
Net imports for food	85
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,475

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Excluding grapes used for wine.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's Goat's Sheep's	6,400	1,800	1,600	3,000	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 45,870,000

TABLE 23.--ITALY: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	6,800	+2,345	[2]8,745	850			850	7,895	81	6,374	139.0	1,335
Rye	125	+ 35	160	15	20		35	125	76	95	2.1	20
Barley	240	+ 275	515	35	345	20	400	115	49	56	1.2	10
Oats	525	+ 10	535	65	460		525	10	45	4	.1	Negligible
Corn	2,600	+ 80	2,680	55	1,445	30	1,530	1,150	83	958	20.9	205
Rice, rough	700	- 65	[2]550	25	5	3	33	517	67	346	7.5	75
Total grain	10,990	+2,680	[2]13,185	1,045	2,275	53	3,373	9,812		7,833	170.8	1,645
Sugar, refined	410	+ 115	[2]455							455	9.9	105
Potatoes	3,015	- 40	2,975	675	400	15	1,090			1,885	41.1	80
Dry legumes	750	- 15	[2]745	90	100		190			555	12.1	115
Other vegetables	4,600	- 375	4,225	920			920			3,305	72.1	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]2,450	- 510	1,940	370		40	410			1,530	33.4	50
Nuts, shelled	270	- 53	217		30		30			187	4.1	25
Beef and veal	285	+ 12	297							297	6.5	30
Pork (incl. bacon)	210	+ 2	212							212	4.6	35
Mutton, lamb, and goat	48		48							48	1.1	5
Horsemeat	15		15							15	.3	Negligible
Poultry Game	55	+ 1	56							56	1.2	5
Rabbit	55		55							55	1.2	5
Edible offals	70		70							70	1.5	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	738	+ 15	753							753	16.4	85
Fish (landed weight)	175	+ 200	375							375	8.2	15
Butter	50	+ 4	54							54	1.2	25
Slaughter fats	165	+ 11	176			30	30			146	3.2	65
Vegetable oils	175	+ 75	[2]350			75	75			275	6.0	145
Marine oils		+ 5	5			5	5					
Total fats:												
As product	390	+ 95	[2]585			110	110			475	10.4	235
Fat content	356	+ 92	[2]548			105	105			443	9.7	
Cheese	225	- 6	219							219	4.8	45
Whole milk[4]	2,100	+ [5]150	2,250							2,250	49.1	90
Eggs	250	+ 8	258							258	5.6	20

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,550
Net imports for food	425
Net increase in stocks for food	40
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,165

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.

[3] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
		1,000 metric tons			
Cow's Goat's Sheep's	6,600	1,600	2,100	2,900	

[5] Includes dried skim milk.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 46,120,000

TABLE 24.--ITALY: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	7,500	+1,135	[2]8,885	850			850	8,035	80	6,417	139.1	1,330
Rye	140	+ 12	152	15	12		27	125	76	95	2.0	20
Barley	225	+ 40	265	35	165	20	220	45	51	23	.5	5
Oats	415	+ 50	465	70	395		465					
Corn	2,700	+ 65	[2]2,865	55	1,655	30	1,740	1,125	86	962	20.9	205
Rice, rough	675	- 275	[2]550	25	5	3	33	517	65	336	7.3	75
Total grain	11,655	+1,027	[2]13,182	1,050	2,232	53	3,335	9,847		7,833	169.8	1,635
Sugar, refined	455	+ 27	482							482	10.5	110
Potatoes	2,612	- 95	2,517	650	200	15	865			1,652	35.8	70
Dry legumes	650	+ 33	683	90	75		165			518	11.2	105
Other vegetables	4,700	- 425	4,275	940			940			3,335	72.3	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]2,900	- 735	2,165	430		20	450			1,715	37.2	60
Nuts, shelled	275	- 60	215		30		30			185	4.0	25
Beef and veal	295	+ 30	325							325	7.1	30
Pork (incl. bacon)	220	- 6	214							214	4.6	40
Mutton, lamb, and goat	52		52							52	1.1	5
Horsemeat	17		17							17	.4	Negligible
Poultry Game	63	+ 2	65							65	1.4	5
Rabbit	52		52							52	1.1	5
Edible offals	73		73							73	1.6	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	772	+ 26	798							798	17.3	90
Fish (landed weight)	190	+ 175	365							365	7.9	15
Butter	52	+ 5	57							57	1.2	25
Slaughter fats	170	+ 45	215			60	60			155	3.4	70
Vegetable oils	275	+ 144	[2]344			65	65			279	6.0	145
Marine oils		+ 4	4			4	4					
Total fats:												
As product	497	+ 198	[2]620			129	129			491	10.6	240
Fat content	463	+ 190	[2]578			120	120			458	9.9	
Cheese	250	- 10	240							240	5.2	45
Whole milk[4]	2,200	+ [5]125	2,325							2,325	50.4	90
Eggs	270	+ 11	281							281	6.1	25

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,550
Net imports for food	185
Net decrease in stocks for food	40
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,325

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.

[3] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's Goat's Sheep's	7,200	1,700	2,200	3,300	

[5] Includes dry skim milk.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 8,500,000

TABLE 25.--NETHERLANDS: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	425	+ 590	1,015	37	50	14	101	914	75	686	80.7	810
Rye	468	+ 65	533	39	376		415	118	72	85	10.0	95
Barley	104	+ 304	408	7	320	55	382	26	55	14	1.6	15
Oats	326	+ 27	353	23	279		302	51	60	31	3.7	40
Corn		+ 999	999		948	50	998	1	60	1	.1	Negligible
Rice, milled		+ 60	60		13	4	17	43		43	5.1	50
Other grain		+ 39	39		32		32	7	75	5	.6	5
Total grain	1,323	+2,084	3,407	106	2,018	123	2,247	1,160		865	101.8	1,015
Sugar, refined	227	+ 62	289							289	34.0	360
Potatoes	3,066	- 293	2,773	432	540	696	1,668			1,105	130.0	250
Dry legumes	146	- 20	126	14	87		101			25	2.9	25
Other vegetables	985	- 299	686	175			175			511	60.1	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	300	+ 225	525	45			45			480	56.5	95
Beef and veal	137	+ 1	138							138	16.2	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	180	- 33	147							147	17.3	140
Mutton	9	- 2	7							7	.8	5
Goat and horse meat	5	- 2	3							3	.4	Negligible
Poultry	26	- 3	23							23	2.7	10
Edible offals	21	- 2	19							19	2.2	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	378	- 41	337							337	39.6	245
Fish (landed weight)	213	- 117	96							96	11.3	20
Butter	94	- 41	53							53	6.2	125
Slaughter fats	77	- 10	67			15	15			52	6.1	130
Vegetable oils	3	+ 135	138			59	59			79	9.3	225
Marine oils		+ 26	26			10	10			16	1.9	45
Total fats: As product	174	+ 110	284			84	84			200	23.5	525
Total fats: Fat content	145	+ 119	264			82	82			182	21.4	
Cheese	120	- 59	61							61	7.2	65
Whole milk[2]	1,415	- 185	1,230							1,230	144.7	250
Eggs	126	- 52	74							74	8.7	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,920
Net imports for food	550
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,370

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	5,002	200	1,415	2,387	1,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 9,850,000

TABLE 26.—NETHERLANDS: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	306	+ [2]732	[3]977	30	43		73	904	75	738	74.9	720
Rye	382		382	48	150	5	203	179	85	152	15.5	145
Barley	138	+ 97	235	13	162	25	200	35	50	18	1.8	15
Oats	315	+ 46	361	30	301		331	30	50	15	1.5	15
Corn	10	+ 361	371	1	248	79	328	43	62	27	2.8	30
Rice, milled		+ 21	21					21		21	2.1	20
Other grain	17	+ 82	99	1	98		99					
Total grain	1,168	+1,339	[3]2,446	123	1,002	109	1,234	1,212		971	98.6	945
Sugar, refined	257	+ 82	[3]315							315	32.0	340
Potatoes	5,870	- 601	5,269	990	979	1,500	3,469			[4]1,800	182.7	350
Dry legumes	46	- 12	34	7	5	2	14			20	2.0	20
Other vegetables	1,150	- 407	743	200			200			543	55.1	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	435	+ 58	493	65			65			428	43.5	55
Beef and veal	90	+ 36	126							126	12.8	60
Pork (incl. bacon)	100	- 19	81							81	8.3	60
Mutton Goat meat	3	- 1	2							2	.2	Negligible
Horse meat	10		10							10	1.0	5
Poultry	15	- 3	12							12	1.2	5
Edible offals	10		10							10	1.0	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	228	+ 13	241							241	24.5	135
Fish (landed weight)	240	- 136	104							104	10.6	20
Butter	80	- 36	[3]42							42	4.3	85
Slaughter fats	39	+ 2	41			5	5			36	3.6	75
Vegetable oils	11	+ 210	[3]176			58	58			118	12.0	290
Marine oils	19	+ 12	31			13	13			18	1.8	45
Total fats:												
As product	149	+ 188	[3]290			76	76			214	21.7	495
Fat content	129	+ 194	[3]276			75	75			201	20.4	
Cheese	119	- 58	61							61	6.2	60
Whole milk[5]	1,940	- 238	1,702							1,702	172.8	310
Eggs	74	- 22	52							52	5.3	20

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,785
Net imports for food	755
Net increase in stocks for food	190
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,220

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Includes a loan to France of 42,000 tons of wheat.
[3] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[4] Includes 300,000 tons used as potato flour for admixture in bread.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	4,980	200	1,940	1,920	920

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 10,016,000

TABLE 27.--NETHERLANDS: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production[1]	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[2]
Wheat	425	+ 585	1,010	33	10		43	967	81	780	77.8	745
Rye	517	+ 13	[3]497	49	313		362	135	86	116	11.6	110
Barley	189	+ 284	[3]448	15	382	26	423	25	62	16	1.6	15
Oats	424	+ 170	[3]544	36	473		509	35	55	19	1.9	20
Corn	12	+ 495	[3]429	1	304	84	389	40	62	25	2.5	25
Rice, milled		+ 36	36					36		36	3.6	35
Other grain	20	+ 50	70	2	68		70					
Total grain	1,587	+1,633	[3]3,034	136	1,550	110	1,796	1,238		992	99.0	950
Sugar, refined	360	+ 55	[3]360							360	35.9	380
Potatoes	4,785	- 754	4,031	800	731	1,000	2,531			1,500	149.8	285
Dry legumes	91	- 21	70	12	31		43			27	2.7	25
Other vegetables	1,265	- 384	881	250			250			631	63.0	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	550	- 88	462	80			80			382	38.1	50
Beef and veal	127	+ 26	153							153	15.3	75
Pork (incl. bacon)	150	- 47	103							103	10.3	75
Mutton Goat meat	6	- 4	2							2	.2	Negligible
Horse meat	15	+ 1	16							16	1.6	5
Poultry	15	- 6	9							9	.9	5
Edible offals	14		14							14	1.4	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	327	- 30	297							297	29.7	165
Fish (landed weight)	220	- 112	108							108	10.8	20
Butter	92	- 56	36							36	3.6	70
Slaughter fats	57	+ 4	61			16	16			45	4.5	100
Vegetable oils	26	+ 165	191			44	44			147	14.7	355
Marine oils	15	+ 21	36			18	18			18	1.8	45
Total fats:												
As product	190	+ 134	324			78	78			246	24.6	570
Fat content	165	+ 143	308			75	75			233	23.3	
Cheese	123	- 62	61							61	6.1	55
Whole milk[4]	1,970	- 322	1,648							1,648	164.5	295
Eggs	110	- 52	58							58	5.8	25

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,860
Net imports for food	385
Net increase in stocks for food	55
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,530

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[1] 1949 field crop figures are official revisions based on adjusted acreage figures in order to make them comparable with 1950 census figures. As a result they are not entirely comparable with production figures for earlier years.

[2] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[3] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	5,595	215	1,970	2,210	1,200

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 2,880,000

TABLE 28.--NORWAY: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	46	+225	271	6	25		31	240	75	180	62.5	625
Rye	11	+135	146	1	8		9	137	71	97	33.7	325
Barley	117	+ 17	134	16	95	11	122	12	65	8	2.8	25
Oats	179	+ 2	181	25	143		168	13	53	7	2.4	25
Corn		+146	146		143		143	3	67	2	.7	5
Rice, milled		+ 5	5					5		5	1.7	15
Other grain	10		10	1	9		10					
Total grain	363	+530	893	49	423	11	483	410		299	103.8	1,020
Sugar, refined		+ 96	96							96	33.3	355
Potatoes	900	- 1	899	208	331	22	561			338	117.4	225
Dry legumes	2	+ 6	8		1		1			7	2.4	25
Other vegetables	100	+ 8	108	20			20			88	30.6	20
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	57	+ 53	110	8			8			102	35.4	50
Beef and veal	42		42							42	14.6	70
Pork (incl. bacon)	40	- 1	39							39	13.6	130
Mutton and lamb	16	+ 1	17							17	5.9	35
Goat meat												
Horse meat	2		2							2	.7	Negligible.
Poultry	5	+ 2	7							7	2.4	10
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	7		7							7	2.4	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	112	+ 2	114							114	39.6	255
Fish (landed weight)	965	-423	542			431	431			111	38.5	65
Butter	20		20							20	6.9	135
Slaughter fats	7		7			1	1			6	2.1	45
Vegetable oils		+ 33	33			2	2			31	10.8	260
Marine oils	225	-192	33			22	22			11	3.8	95
Total fats:												
As product	252	-159	93			25	25			68	23.6	535
Fat content	247	-159	88			25	25			63	21.9	
Cheese	24	- 2	22							22	7.6	60
Whole milk[2]	534	- 5	529							529	183.7	335
Eggs	21	- 1	20							20	6.9	25

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,970
Net imports for food	[3]1,340
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,630

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	1,340	75	534	504	260
Goat's	33				

[3] Excludes exports of whale oil.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 3,200,000

TABLE 29.--NORWAY: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	76	+347	423	8	3		11	412	83	343	107.2	1,030
Rye	3	+ 61	64		42		42	22	85	19	6.0	55
Barley	89	+ 53	142	12	98	20	130	12	80	10	3.1	30
Oats	177	+ 11	188	24	149	2	175	13	55	7	2.2	25
Corn		+ 96	96		91		91	5	67	3	.9	10
Rice, milled		+ 2	2					2		2	.6	5
Other grain	10		10	2	8		10					
Total grain	355	+570	925	46	391	22	459	466		384	120.0	1,155
Sugar, refined		+ 78	[2]76							76	23.8	250
Potatoes	1,454		1,454	315	684	40	1,039			415	129.7	250
Dry legumes	2	+ 6	8		1		1			7	2.2	20
Other vegetables	195	+ 5	200	40			40			160	50.0	30
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	95	+ 20	115	15			15			100	31.2	45
Beef and veal	35	+ 2	37							37	11.6	55
Pork (incl. bacon)	27	+ 2	29							29	9.1	90
Mutton and lamb	15		15							15	4.7	30
Goat meat												
Horse meat	2		2							2	.6	Negligible
Poultry	4		4							4	1.2	5
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	5		5							5	1.6	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	88	+ 4	92							92	28.8	185
Fish (landed weight)	1,075	-520	555			400	400			155	48.4	80
Butter	18	- 1	17							17	5.3	105
Slaughter fats	5	+ 2	7			1	1			6	1.9	45
Vegetable oils		+ 32	32			11	11			21	6.6	160
Marine oils	215	-157	[2]50			21	21			29	9.0	220
Total fats:												
As product	238	-124	[2]106			33	33			73	22.8	530
Fat content	234	-124	[2]102			33	33			69	21.6	
Cheese	19		19							19	5.9	50
Whole milk[3]	740		740							740	231.2	425
Eggs	17		17							17	5.3	20

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,040
Net imports for food	[4]1,120
Net increase in stocks for food	5
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,925

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	1,450	125	740	440	167
Goat's	22				

[4] Excludes exports of whale oil.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 3,250,000

TABLE 30.--NORWAY: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	67	+266	[2]313	8	4		12	301	79	237	72.9	705
Rye	2	+144	[2]136		1		1	135	77	104	32.0	305
Barley	86	+ 96	182	10	143	17	170	12	65	8	2.5	25
Oats	163	+ 12	175	19	139	2	160	15	55	8	2.5	25
Corn		+158	158		153		153	5	67	3	.9	10
Rice, milled		+ 2	2					2		2	.6	5
Other grain	10	+ 6	16	1	15		16					
Total grain	328	+684	[2]982	38	455	19	512	470		362	111.4	1,075
Sugar, refined		+ 84	84							84	25.8	275
Potatoes	1,099		1,099	290	394	25	709			390	120.0	230
Dry legumes	1	+ 11	[2]8		1		1			7	2.2	20
Other vegetables	110	+ 3	113	20			20			93	28.6	15
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	55	+ 20	75	8			8			67	20.6	25
Beef and veal	40		40							40	12.3	60
Pork (incl. bacon)	42	+ 1	43							43	13.2	135
Mutton and lamb Goat meat	16		16							16	4.9	30
Horse meat	2		2							2	.6	Negligible.
Poultry Rabbit Game	5		5							5	1.6	5
Edible offals	6		6							6	1.9	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	111	+ 1	112							112	34.5	235
Fish (landed weight)	1,200	-370	830			680	680			150	46.2	80
Butter	19	- 1	18							18	5.5	110
Slaughter fats	7	+ 2	9			1	1			8	2.5	55
Vegetable oils		+ 34	34			11	11			23	7.1	170
Marine oils	240	-189	51			23	23			28	8.6	215
Total fats:												
As product	266	-154	112			35	35			77	23.7	550
Fat content	262	-154	108			35	35			73	22.5	
Cheese	25	- 1	24							24	7.4	60
Whole milk[3]	760		760							760	233.8	430
Eggs	24	- 1	23							23	7.1	30

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,025
Net imports for food	[4]1,265
Net increase in stocks for food	80
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,840

[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	1,570	125	760	465	242
Goat's	22				

[4] Excludes exports of whale oil.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 6,750,000

TABLE 31.--CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	[2]550	-15	[3]575	70			70	505	80	404	59.9	575
Rye	[2]150		150	30			30	120	80	96	14.2	135
Barley	[2]100		100	12	40	12	64	36	65	23	3.4	30
Oats	[2]125		125	18	107		125					
Corn	[2]375	+30	405	22	43		65	340	83	282	41.8	415
Rice, rough	62	+20	82	3			3	79	70	55	8.1	80
Total grain	1,362	+35	[3]1,437	155	190	12	357	1,080		860	127.4	1,235
Sugar, refined		+59	59							59	8.7	90
Potatoes	560	+11	571	67			67			504	74.7	145
Dry legumes	[4]96	+ 3	99	14	20		34			65	9.6	90
Other vegetables	500		500	100			100			400	59.3	35
Olives	30	- 1	29							29	4.3	30
Other fruit (in terms of fresh)	[5]400		400	60			60			340	50.4	70
Nuts, shelled	45	- 5	40							40	5.9	40
Beef and veal	26		26							26	3.8	20
Pork (incl. bacon)	70		70							70	10.4	85
Mutton, lamb and goat	18		18							18	2.7	10
Horse meat	1		1							1	.1	Negligible.
Poultry, rabbit, and game	15	- 1	14							14	2.1	5
Edible offals	10		10							10	1.5	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	140	- 1	139							139	20.6	125
Fish (landed weight)	210	+20	230							230	34.1	60
Butter	4		4							4	.6	10
Slaughter fats	30		30			2	2			28	4.2	90
Vegetable oils	64	+23	87			28	28			59	8.7	210
Marine oils	1		1			1	1					
Total fats:												
As product	99	+23	122			31	31			91	13.5	310
Fat content	94	+23	117			31	31			86	12.7	
Cheese	8		8							8	1.2	10
Whole milk[6]	115		115							115	17.0	30
Eggs	18		18							18	2.7	10

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,280
Net imports for food	125
Net decrease in stocks for food	45
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,110

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Allowance has been made for underestimation by official sources.
[3] Adjusted to allow for an indicated decrease in stocks.
[4] Broad beans, kidney beans, and chickpeas.
[5] Excludes grapes used for wine.
[6] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization		
		Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons			
Cow's Sheep's Goat's	250	115	90	45

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,850,000

TABLE 32.--CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	356	+344	[2]670	70			70	600	80	478	60.9	585
Rye	124	+ 23	147	30			30	117	80	94	12.0	110
Barley	83	+ 6	89	12	25	12	49	40	69	28	3.6	30
Oats	91	+ 15	106	20	86		106					
Corn	358	+ 49	[2]437	20	46		66	371	83	308	39.2	390
Rice, rough	92	- 6	86	3			3	83	70	58	7.4	75
Total grain	1,104	+431	1,535	155	157	12	324	1,211		966	123.1	1,190
Sugar, refined		+ 84	84							84	10.7	115
Potatoes	1,020	+ 40	1,060	150	50		200			860	109.6	210
Dry legumes	[3]110	- 5	105	20	20		40			65	8.3	80
Other vegetables	550	+ 5	555	100			100			455	58.0	35
Olives	15	- 1	14							14	1.8	10
Other fruit (in terms of fresh)	[4]400	+ 5	405	60			60			345	43.9	60
Nuts, shelled	45	- 3	42							42	5.4	40
Beef and veal	32	+ 2	34							34	4.3	20
Pork (incl. bacon)	70	+ 1	71							71	9.0	75
Mutton, lamb and goat	20		20							20	2.6	10
Horse meat	1		1							1	.1	Negligible
Poultry, rabbit and game	15		15							15	1.9	5
Edible offals	10		10							10	1.3	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	148	+ 3	151							151	19.2	115
Fish (landed weight)	235	+ 10	245							245	31.2	55
Butter	3	+ 1	4							4	.5	10
Slaughter fats	30		30			2	2			28	3.6	75
Vegetable oils	35	+ 30	[2]95			27	27			68	8.6	210
Marine oils	1		1			1	1					
Total fats:												
As product	69	+ 31	[2]130			30	30			100	12.7	295
Fat content	64	+ 31	[2]125			30	30			95	12.1	
Cheese	10		10							10	1.3	10
Whole milk[5]	110		110							110	14.0	25
Eggs	18		18							18	2.3	10

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,250
Net imports for food	540
Net decrease in stocks for food	95
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,615

[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in visible and concealed stocks.
[3] Broad beans, kidney beans, and chickpeas.
[4] Excludes grapes used for wine.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization		
		Fresh, dried and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons			
Cow's Sheep's Goat's	240	110	70	60

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 7,960,000

TABLE 33.--CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	405	+273	[2]693	70			70	623	80	498	62.6	600
Rye	149	+ 37	186	30			30	156	80	125	15.7	145
Barley	94	+ 5	99	13	30	12	55	44	69	30	3.8	35
Oats	104		104	20	84		104					
Corn	240	+140	[2]400	22	42		64	336	83	279	35.0	345
Rice, rough	78	+ 10	88	4			4	84	70	59	7.4	75
Total grain	1,070	+465	[2]1,570	159	156	12	327	1,243		991	124.5	1,200
Sugar, refined		+ 89	89							89	11.2	120
Potatoes	790	+135	925	145	25		170			755	94.8	180
Dry legumes	[3]70	+ 25	95	20	10		30			65	8.2	80
Other vegetables	525	+ 5	530	100			100			430	54.0	35
Olives	30	- 1	29							29	3.6	25
Other fruit (in terms of fresh)	[4]450	+ 5	455	70			70			385	48.4	65
Nuts, shelled	50	- 5	45							45	5.7	35
Beef and veal	30	+ 1	31							31	3.9	15
Pork (incl. bacon)	65		65							65	8.1	70
Mutton, lamb and goat	20		20							20	2.5	10
Horse meat	1		1							1	.1	Negligible.
Poultry, rabbit and game	15		15							15	1.9	5
Edible offals	10		10							10	1.3	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	141	+ 1	142							142	17.8	105
Fish (landed weight)	230	+ 45	275							275	34.5	60
Butter	3		3							3	.4	5
Slaughter fats	28		28			2	2			26	3.3	70
Vegetable oils	105	+ 27	[2]102			26	26			76	9.5	230
Marine oils	1		1			1	1					
Total fats:												
As product	137	+ 27	[2]134			29	29			105	13.2	305
Fat content	132	+ 27	[2]129			29	29			100	12.6	
Cheese	10	10								10	1.3	10
Whole milk[5]	120	120								120	15.1	30
Eggs	18	18								18	2.3	10

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	2,260
Net imports for food	645
Net increase in stocks for food	55
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,670

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in visible and concealed stocks.

[3] Broad beans, kidney beans, and chickpeas.

[4] Excludes grapes used for wine.

[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production (excl. amt. fed)	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's Sheep's Goat's	250		120	70	60

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 6,249,000

TABLE 34.--SWEDEN: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	679	+ 7	[2]672	82	108		190	482	76.4	368	58.9	590
Rye	427	- 23	[2]399	58	116		174	225	77	173	27.7	265
Barley	205	([3])	205	27	105	41	173	32	60	19	3.1	25
Oats	1,202	+ 29	1,231	184	983		1,167	64	50	32	5.1	55
Corn		+135	135		128		128	7	71	5	.8	10
Rice, milled		+ 12	12					12		12	1.9	20
Other grain	529		529	68	461		529					
Total grain	3,042	+160	[2]3,183	419	1,901	41	2,361	822		609	97.5	965
Sugar, refined	256	+ 13	269							269	43.0	455
Potatoes	1,882	+ 4	1,886	426	500	100	1,026			860	137.6	265
Dry legumes	40	- 1	39	7	21		28			11	1.8	15
Other vegetables	175	+ 6	181	35			35			146	23.4	15
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	150	+131	281	25			25			256	41.0	65
Beef and veal	123	- 2	121							121	19.3	90
Pork (incl. bacon)	148	- 16	132							132	21.1	200
Mutton Goat meat	4	+ 1	5							5	.8	5
Horse meat	10		10							10	1.6	5
Poultry	10		10							10	1.6	5
Game	6		6							6	1.0	5
Edible offals	15		15							15	2.4	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	316	- 17	299							299	47.8	320
Fish (landed weight)	118	+ 32	150			10	10			140	22.4	35
Butter	87	- 21	66							66	10.6	210
Slaughter fats	18	+ 2	20			6	6			14	2.2	50
Vegetable oils		+ 96	96			64	64			32	5.1	125
Marine oils		+ 13	13							13	2.1	50
Total fats:												
As product	105	+ 90	195			70	70			125	20.0	435
Fat content	86	+ 94	180			69	69			111	17.8	
Cheese	38	+ 1	39							39	6.2	50
Whole milk[4]	1,509	+ 1	1,510							1,510	241.6	430
Eggs	50	- 3	47							47	7.5	30

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,080
Net imports for food	150
Net increase in stocks for food	25
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	2,955

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[3] Less than 500 metric tons.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	4,644	435	1,509	2,345	355

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 6,925,000

TABLE 35.--SWEDEN: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	737	+ 49	[2]670	91	89		180	490	77	377	54.4	545
Rye	320	+ 16	[2]300	37	78		115	185	92	170	24.6	230
Barley	193	- 5	188	23	68	38	129	59	70	41	5.9	55
Oats	870	+ 25	[2]875	136	693		829	46	55	25	3.6	35
Corn		+105	[2]75		75		75					
Rice, milled		+ 2	2					2		2	.3	5
Other grain	630		630	84	546		630					
Total grain	2,750	+192	[2]2,740	371	1,549	38	1,958	782		615	88.8	870
Sugar, refined	274	+ 57	[2]302							302	43.6	465
Potatoes	2,277	- 2	2,275	518	538	274	1,330			945	136.5	260
Dry legumes	42	- 1	41	8	20		28			13	1.9	20
Other vegetables	230	+ 3	233	45			45			188	27.1	15
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	280	+118	398	45			45			353	51.0	70
Beef and veal	111	+ 10	121							121	17.5	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	159		159							159	22.9	230
Mutton }	3		3							3	.4	5
Goat meat }												
Horse meat	13		13							13	1.9	5
Poultry	9		9							9	1.3	5
Game	6		6							6	.9	Negligible.
Edible offals	22		22							22	3.2	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	323	+ 10	333							333	48.1	340
Fish (landed weight)	180	- 24	156			13	13			143	20.6	35
Butter	98		98							98	14.1	275
Slaughter fats	20	+ 11	31			6	6			25	3.6	80
Vegetable oils	35	+ 16	[2]47			25	25			22	3.2	80
Marine oils		+ 25	25			8	8			17	2.5	60
Total fats:												
As product	153	+ 52	[2]201			39	39			162	23.4	495
Fat content	132	+ 50	[2]178			38	38			140	20.2	
Cheese	57	+ 4	[2]55							55	7.9	65
Whole milk[3]	1,765	- 37	1,728							1,728	249.5	450
Eggs	75		[2]70							70	10.1	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,125
Net imports for food	285
Net increase in stocks for food	245
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	3,085

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	4,485	200	1,765	2,235	285

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 6,986,000

TABLE 36.--SWEDEN: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	755	- 92	[2]692	97	57		154	538	72.5	390	55.8	555
Rye	291	- 32	[2]261	34	54		88	173	90	156	22.4	210
Barley	178	+ 32	[2]203	24	115	33	172	31	70	22	3.2	30
Oats	925	+ 10	[2]954	137	773		910	44	55	24	3.4	35
Corn		+114	114		114		114					
Rice, milled		+ 14	[2]10					10		10	1.4	15
Other grain	710		710	88	622		710					
Total grain	2,859	+ 46	[2]2,944	380	1,735	33	2,148	796		602	86.2	845
Sugar, refined	273	+ 37	[2]320							320	45.8	485
Potatoes	1,720	+ 4	1,724	460	240	124	824			900	128.8	250
Dry legumes	43	- 2	41	7	18		25			16	2.3	20
Other vegetables	220	+ 7	227	45			45			182	26.1	15
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	300	+204	504	50			50			454	65.0	105
Beef and veal	113	+ 22	135							135	19.3	90
Pork (incl. bacon)	169	+ 3	[2]176							176	25.2	255
Mutton	3		3							3	.4	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	13		13							13	1.8	5
Poultry	9		9							9	1.3	5
Game	6		6							6	.9	Negligible
Edible offals	23		23							23	3.3	15
Total meat (carcass weight)	336	+ 25	[2]365							365	52.2	375
Fish (landed weight)	200	- 45	155			15	15			140	20.0	35
Butter	106	- 8	98							98	14.0	275
Slaughter fats	20	+ 10	30			13	13			17	2.5	55
Vegetable oils	70	+ 6	[2]79			33	33			46	6.6	160
Marine oils		+ 14	14			9	9			5	.7	20
Total fats:												
As product	196	+ 22	[2]221			55	55			166	23.8	510
Fat content	174	+ 22	[2]199			53	53			146	20.9	
Cheese	62	- 7	55							55	7.9	65
Whole milk[3]	1,775	- 26	1,749							1,749	250.4	455
Eggs	83	- 12	[2]72							72	10.3	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,200
Net imports for food	10
Net decrease in stocks for food	10
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	3,180

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.

[3] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	4,865	230	1,775	2,400	460

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 4,170,000

TABLE 37.--SWITZERLAND: Food balance, average 1933-34 through 1937-38
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	156	+470	626	17	63		80	546	70	382	91.6	915
Rye	33	+ 14	47	3	11		14	33	70	23	5.5	55
Barley	8	+135	143	1	90	45	136	7	70	5	1.2	10
Oats	21	+208	229	2	210		212	17	65	11	2.6	25
Corn	2	+ 91	93		78		78	15	90	14	3.4	35
Rice, milled		+ 15	15					15		15	3.6	35
Other grain	43	+ 2	45	3	2		5	40	70	28	6.7	65
Total grain	263	+935	1,198	26	454	45	525	673		478	114.6	1,140
Sugar, refined	8	+149	157							157	37.6	400
Potatoes	727	+ 46	773	161	241		402			371	89.0	170
Dry legumes		+ 7	7							7	1.7	15
Other vegetables	300	+ 58	358	60			60			298	71.5	45
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[2]275	+ 75	350	40			40			310	74.3	105
Beef and veal	95	+ 5	100							100	24.0	115
Pork (incl. bacon)	77	+ 2	79							79	18.9	175
Mutton and lamb	4		4							4	1.0	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	2		2							2	.5	Negligible.
Poultry	4	+ 4	8							8	1.9	5
Rabbit												
Game												
Edible offals	8		8							8	1.9	10
Total meat (carcass weight)	190	+ 11	201							201	48.2	310
Fish (landed weight)	2	+ 6	8							8	1.9	5
Butter	25	+ 1	26							26	6.2	120
Slaughter fats	19	+ [3]4	23			5	5			18	4.4	100
Vegetable oils		+ 50	50			24	24			26	6.2	150
Total fats:												
As product	44	+ 55	99			29	29			70	16.8	370
Fat content	36	+ 55	91			28	28			63	14.9	
Cheese	51	- 16	35							35	8.4	80
Whole milk[4]	1,050	+ 10	1,060							1,060	254.2	475
Eggs	23	+ 14	37							37	8.9	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,150
Net imports for food	1,520
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,630

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.

[3] Includes all animals oils.

[4] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,592	485	1,050	530	590
Goat's	63				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 4,630,000

TABLE 38.--SWITZERLAND: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	195	+368	[2]576	19	40		59	517	81	418	90.3	865
Rye	27	+ 1	28	3	5		8	20	81	16	3.5	35
Barley	54	+136	[2]175	5	107	45	157	18	45	8	1.7	15
Oats	65	+ 85	150	7	107		114	36	45	16	3.5	35
Corn	8	+ 67	75		39		39	36	50	18	3.9	40
Rice, milled		+ 29	[2]28					28		28	6.0	60
Other grain	54	+ 8	62	5	8		13	49	81	40	8.6	80
Total grain	403	+694	[2]1,094	39	306	45	390	704		544	117.5	1,130
Sugar, refined	24	+102	[2]160							160	34.6	365
Potatoes	1,140	+ 5	1,145	230	455	10	695			450	97.2	185
Dry legumes		+ 9	9							9	1.9	20
Other vegetables	335	+ 65	400	65			65			335	72.4	45
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]460	+ 55	515	70	20		90			425	91.8	130
Beef and veal	62	+ 16	78							78	16.8	80
Pork (incl. bacon)	64	+ 7	71							71	15.4	150
Mutton and lamb	3		3							3	.6	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	3		3							3	.6	Negligible
Poultry	2	+ 2	4							4	.9	5
Rabbit	1		1							1	.2	Negligible
Game												
Edible offals	5		5							5	1.1	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	140	+ 25	165							165	35.6	245
Fish (landed weight)	2	+ 6	8							8	1.7	5
Butter	14	+ 10	24							24	5.2	100
Slaughter fats	14	+ [4]7	21			5	5			16	3.5	80
Vegetable oils	3	+ 50	[2]61			21	21			40	8.6	210
Total fats:												
As product	31	+ 67	[2]106			26	26			80	17.3	390
Fat content	27	+ 64	[2]99			25	25			74	16.0	
Cheese	54	- 8	[2]44							44	9.5	90
Whole milk[5]	1,120		1,120							1,120	241.9	450
Eggs	30	+ 10	40							40	8.6	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,090
Net imports for food	1,290
Net decrease in stocks for food	135
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,665

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.
[4] Includes all animal oils.
[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,310	350	1,120	300	600
Goat's	60				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 4,660,000

TABLE 39.--SWITZERLAND: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50 (excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	254	+336	[2]548	20	57		77	471	81	382	82.0	785
Rye	30	+ 5	35	3	11		14	21	81	17	3.6	35
Barley	65	+224	[2]210	5	115	72	192	18	45	8	1.7	15
Oats	88	+157	245	8	201		209	36	45	16	3.4	35
Corn	7	+100	107		71		71	36	50	18	3.9	40
Rice, milled		+ 27	27					27		27	5.8	55
Other grain	65	+ 17	82	5	10		15	67	81	54	11.6	110
Total grain	509	+866	[2]1,254	41	465	72	578	676		522	112.0	1,075
Sugar, refined	24	+189	[2]173							173	37.1	395
Potatoes	764	+135	899	195	269		464			435	93.3	180
Dry legumes		+ 10	10							10	2.1	20
Other vegetables	295	+ 77	372	60			60			312	67.0	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[3]320	+179	499	50			50			449	96.4	130
Beef and veal	70	+ 11	[2]74							74	15.9	75
Pork (incl. bacon)	74	+ 7	81							81	17.4	175
Mutton and lamb	3		3							3	.6	5
Goat meat												
Horse meat	3		3							3	.6	Negligible
Poultry	2	+ 2	4							4	.9	5
Rabbit	1		1							1	.2	Negligible
Game												
Edible offals	6		6							6	1.3	5
Total meat (carcass weight)	159	+ 20	[2]172							172	36.9	265
Fish (landed weight)	2	+ 7	9							9	1.9	5
Butter	17	+ 10	27							27	5.8	115
Slaughter fats	16	+ [4]9	25			7	7			18	3.9	85
Vegetable oils	3	+ 64	[2]63			22	22			41	8.8	215
Total fats:												
As product	36	+ 83	[2]115			29	29			86	18.5	415
Fat content	31	+ 80	[2]107			28	28			79	17.0	
Cheese	53	- 13	40							40	8.6	80
Whole milk[5]	1,130		1,130							1,130	242.5	450
Eggs	30	+ 12	42							42	9.0	35

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,090
Net imports for food	1,565
Net increase in stocks for food	190
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,715

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.

[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.

[3] Excludes apples and pears for cider and grapes for wine.

[4] Includes all animal oils.

[5] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	2,375	380	1,130	340	590
Goat's	65				

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 47,200,000

TABLE 40.--UNITED KINGDOM: Food balance, average 1934-35 through 1938-39
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	1,743	+ 5,575	[2]7,168	180	938	100	1,218	5,950	70	4,165	88.3	880
Rye	10	+ 25	35	1	7		8	27	75	20	.4	5
Barley	782	+ 915	1,697	75	747	850	1,672	25	60	15	.3	5
Oats	2,019	+ 115	2,134	270	1,664		1,934	200	55	110	2.3	25
Corn		+ 3,400	3,400		3,015	250	3,265	135	52	70	1.5	15
Rice, milled		+ 120	120			25	25	95		95	2.0	20
Other grain[4]	75	+ 20	95	(3)	75		75	20		20	.4	5
Total grain	4,629	+10,170	[2]14,649	526	6,446	1,225	8,197	6,452		4,495	95.2	955
Sugar, refined[4]	457	+ 1,875	2,332							2,332	49.4	525
Potatoes	[5]5,300	+ 163	5,463	1,175	538		1,713			3,750	79.4	155
Dry legumes[4]	150	+ 145	295	25	110		135			160	3.4	30
Other vegetables	3,000	+ 500	3,500	600			600			2,900	61.4	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[6]500	+ 2,400	2,900	150			150			2,750	58.3	100
Beef and veal[7]	510	+ 800	1,310							1,310	27.7	140
Pork (incl. bacon)[7]	450	+ 550	1,000							1,000	21.2	205
Mutton and lamb[7]	190	+ 360	550							550	11.7	75
Poultry[7]	80	+ 20	100							100	2.1	5
Rabbit[7] Game[7]	40	+ 25	65							65	1.4	5
Edible offals[7]	100	+ 75	175							175	3.7	15
Total meat[7] (carcass weight)	1,370	+ 1,830	3,200							3,200	67.8	445
Fish (landed weight)	1,060	- [8]40	1,020			50	50			970	20.6	35
Butter	48	+ 482	530							530	11.2	220
Slaughter fats (refined basis)[7]	80	+ 150	230			65	65			165	3.5	85
Vegetable oils		+ 550	550			300	300			250	5.3	130
Marine oils[9]	160	+ 20	180			55	55			125	2.7	65
Total fats:												
As product	288	+ 1,202	1,490			420	420			1,070	22.7	500
Fat content	280	+ 1,115	1,395			420	420			975	20.7	
Cheese	48	+ 143	191							191	4.0	35
Whole milk[10]	5,600	+ 120	5,720							5,720	121.2	215
Eggs	300	+ 215	515							515	10.9	45

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,075
Net imports for food	2,100
Net increase in stocks for food	25
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,000

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for an increase in stocks.
[3] Included with other crops.
[4] Net imports and supplies include sugar equivalent of glucose imported or produced from imported corn.
[5] Includes garden potatoes.
[6] Excludes apples and pears for cider.
[7] Production from home-bred animals only. Imports include production from imported live animals.
[8] Fish as such.
[9] British-produced whale oil included in production and excluded from imports.
[10] For direct human consumption as fresh dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	8,350	1,000	5,600	1,250	500

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 50,150,000

TABLE 41.--UNITED KINGDOM: Food balance, consumption year 1948-49
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
										Net		
											Per capita	
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Total	Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	2,399	+5,750	[2]7,499	225	754	45	1,024	6,475	82	5,330	106.3	1,020
Rye	48		48	5	8	5	18	30	70	21	.4	5
Barley	2,060	+ 490	[2]2,300	200	1,040	1,000	2,240	60	60	36	.7	5
Oats	3,010	+ 260	[2]3,120	375	2,420		2,795	325	56	182	3.6	40
Corn		+1,385	[2]1,210		855	200	1,055	155	52	80	1.6	15
Rice, milled		+ 43	[2]35			5	5	30		30	.6	5
Other grain	526	+ 45	571	(3)	526		526	45		45	.9	10
Total grain	8,043	+7,973	[2]14,783	805	5,603	1,255	7,663	7,120		5,724	114.1	1,100
Sugar, refined[4]	559	+1,370	[2]2,029							2,029	40.5	430
Potatoes	12,300	+ 18	12,318	2,600	3,600		6,200			6,118	122.0	235
Dry legumes	200	+ 55	255	40	80		120			135	2.7	25
Other vegetables	4,200	+ 600	4,800	850			850			3,950	78.8	45
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[5]775	+1,650	[2]2,275	150			150			2,125	42.4	75
Beef and veal[6]	460	+ 505	[2]1,065							1,065	21.2	105
Pork (incl. bacon)[6]	225	+ 150	[2]400							400	8.0	80
Mutton and lamb[6]	130	+ 385	[2]490							490	9.8	65
Horse meat[6]	10		10							10	.2	Negligible.
Poultry[6]	90	+ 35	125							125	2.5	10
Rabbit[6]	20	+ 40	60							60	1.2	5
Game[6]												
Edible offals[6]	85	+ 40	125							125	2.5	10
Total meat[6] (carcass weight)	1,020	+1,155	[2]2,275							2,275	45.4	275
Fish (landed weight)	1,020	+ [7]129	1,149			50	50			1,099	21.9	35
Butter	20	+ 303	[2]288							288	5.7	110
Slaughter fats[6]	60	+ 78	138			55	55			83	1.7	40
Vegetable oils	10	+ 810	[2]870			350	350			520	10.4	255
Marine oils	98	+ 43	[2]151			26	26			125	2.5	60
Total fats:												
As product	188	+1,234	[2]1,447			431	431			1,016	20.3	465
Fat content	175	+1,180	[2]1,386			426	426			960	19.1	
Cheese	35	+ 202	[2]202							202	4.0	35
Whole milk[8]	8,000	+ 125	8,125							8,125	162.0	290
Eggs	290	+ 180	[2]490							490	9.8	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,050
Net imports for food	1,890
Net increase in stocks for food	85
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,245

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[3] Included with other crops.
[4] Net imports and supplies include sugar equivalent of glucose imported or produced from imported corn.
[5] Excludes apples and pears for cider.
[6] Production from home-bred animals only. Imports include production from imported live animals.
[7] Fish as such.
[8] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	9,600	700	8,000	525	375

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Population: 50,400,000

TABLE 42.--UNITED KINGDOM: Food balance, consumption year 1949-50
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Product	Supply			Utilization								
				Nonfood uses				Supply for food				
	Production	Net trade	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial	Total	Total gross	Extraction rate	Net		
										Total	Per capita	
											Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons								Percent	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories[1]
Wheat	2,240	+4,725	6,965	250	700	50	1,000	5,965	82	4,915	97.5	940
Rye	55		55	5	10	5	20	35	70	25	.5	5
Barley	2,163	+ 845	3,008	175	1,773	1,000	2,948	60	60	36	.7	5
Oats	3,043	+ 105	[2]3,273	375	2,618		2,993	280	56	157	3.1	35
Corn		+ 810	[2]935		590	200	790	145	52	75	1.5	15
Rice, milled		+ 61	61			6	6	55		55	1.1	10
Other grain	656	+ 30	686	([3])	656		656	30		30	.6	5
Total grain	8,157	+6,576	[2]14,983	805	6,347	1,261	8,413	6,570		5,293	105.0	1,015
Sugar, refined[4]	464	+1,440	[2]1,884							1,884	37.4	400
Potatoes	9,500	+ 83	9,583	2,300	1,200		3,500			6,083	120.7	230
Dry legumes	250	+ 38	[2]273	50	80		130			143	2.8	25
Other vegetables	2,800	+ 665	3,465	550			550			2,915	57.8	35
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	[5]850	+1,600	[2]2,500	175			175			2,325	46.1	75
Beef and veal[6]	485	+ 715	[2]1,175							1,175	23.3	120
Pork (incl. bacon)[6]	300	+ 350	650							650	12.9	130
Mutton and lamb[6]	145	+ 410	555							555	11.0	75
Horse meat[6]	10		10							10	.2	Negligible
Poultry[6]	90	+ 35	125							125	2.5	10
Rabbit[6] Game[6]	25	+ 55	80							80	1.6	5
Edible offals[6]	85	+ 70	155							155	3.1	10
Total meat[6] (carcass weight)	1,140	+1,635	2,750							2,750	54.6	350
Fish (landed weight)	960	+ [7]105	1,065			75	75			990	19.6	35
Butter	23	+ 339	372							372	7.4	145
Slaughter fats[6]	65	+ 87	[2]142			58	58			84	1.6	40
Vegetable oils	8	+1,020	[2]928			413	413			515	10.2	250
Marine oils	88	+ 82	[2]145			30	30			115	2.3	55
Total fats:												
As product	184	+1,528	[2]1,587			501	501			1,086	21.5	490
Fat content	170	+1,467	[2]1,510			496	496			1,014	20.1	
Cheese	45	+ 172	[2]237							237	4.7	45
Whole milk[8]	8,175	+ 165	8,340							8,340	165.5	295
Eggs	325	+ 225	[2]520							520	10.3	40

CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY

Total consumption	3,035
Net imports for food	1,870
Net increase in stocks for food	55
Production (incl. food produced from imported feed)	1,220

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[1] Calorie conversions are based on FAO factors.
[2] Adjusted to allow for changes in stocks.
[3] Included with other crops.
[4] Net imports and supplies include sugar equivalent of glucose imported or produced from imported corn.
[5] Excludes apples and pears for cider.
[6] Production from home-bred animals only. Imports include production from imported live animals.
[7] Fish as such.
[8] For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, or canned milk (in terms of fresh milk). Total production and utilization of milk was as follows:

Milk	Production	Utilization			
		Feed	Fresh, dried, and canned milk	Butter	Cheese
	1,000 metric tons				
Cow's	10,000	750	8,175	600	475

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, revised May 1951. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

NOTES ON FOOD BALANCES

General

1. Production. Available official estimates have sometimes been adjusted in an attempt to allow for (1) changes in crop and livestock estimating between the prewar and postwar periods; (2) unreported output in both periods (small gardens, home slaughter, fresh water fish, etc.); (3) the inclusion (or exclusion) of meat and fat obtained from imported (or exported) livestock and of sugar produced from imported (or exported) beets; or (4) the inclusion of slaughter fats in meat production. The estimates of meat production in the food balances are for meat exclusive not only of lard and tallow but also of fatback to the extent that it is used as a fat. These fats appear in the balances as slaughter fats.

In a few instances it has been possible to fill the gaps in official production data by building up figures from official consumption data.

2. Trade. Data have been taken from the official trade publications so far as available. Some of the ERP countries first resumed publication of monthly trade returns at the end of 1948.

In the balances, grains include flour and other grain products in terms of grain equivalents; tapioca, sago, and manioc flour have been included as such. Imports and exports of animals for slaughter have been converted to their meat and fat equivalents. Conversion of fish to landed-weight equivalent has not been uniformly attempted. Vegetable oils include oilseeds in their oil equivalent. Milk includes dried and canned whole milk in terms of fresh milk; in some countries, however, the trade statistics do not distinguish between whole and skim milk. Eggs include dried eggs and other egg products in shell-egg equivalents, and fruit includes dried fruit in its fresh equivalent.

3. Stocks. In view of the scanty information available on stocks in most ERP countries, the estimates here presented generally had to be based on fragmentary evidence of an upward or downward movement. France publishes figures on visible wheat stocks, and Western Germany, figures on visible stocks for a number of products. For the United Kingdom, a comparison of production plus net imports with published consumption figures gives a fair indication of the movement of stocks. Here and there, stocks have been reported for other countries. But the estimates for stock movements in the balances, which in most cases refer only to commercial stocks, should be regarded with reserve. Where no change is indicated, it usually means complete lack of information on stocks.

4. Seed and waste. Some countries have reported higher seeding rates in the postwar period than those generally accepted in the prewar period. Except where there is strong evidence that seeding rates have actually increased, the same seeding rates have here been applied for the prewar and postwar years.

During the postwar food emergency, some countries began reporting not only farm waste but also marketing losses. Such losses are of great importance when rations must be met but are also extremely difficult to ascertain with a reasonable degree of accuracy when food is short and black markets flourish. In OFAR's balances, marketing losses have been ignored. Except in unusually wet climates or wet years, farm loss on grain has been kept at around 3 percent in Europe north of the Alps; in the dry Mediterranean countries, no loss was allowed on the assumption that the gain in moisture content after harvesting offsets the loss represented by stones, dirt, etc. gathered with the crop.

Lacking any reliable basis for varying, by regions, the loss on other crops, the usual allowance made was 8-10 percent on potatoes, around 20 percent on vegetables and some 15 percent on fruit. No doubt some of the ''waste,'' especially of fruit in bumper years, is actually fed to livestock. No allowance has been made for eggs for hatching or for breakage.

5. Feed. Feed is usually a residual item. The quantities of fruit fed have mostly been neglected. It will be noted that for a number of countries the feed supplies shown in the balances are much lower in relation to output of livestock products in the postwar years than in the prewar period. However, grains, potatoes, and dry legumes--the only important items for which feed uses are shown in the balances--constitute a small, if essential, part of the total feed supply. Moreover, producers undoubtedly learned during the lean war and early postwar years to economize on feed and to make fuller use of supplies available domestically. Also, increased feed production, notably through better grassland management, and more efficient feeding practices are among the main agricultural goals of the European Recovery Program, and progress has been made in that direction. Yet, after making all allowances, it seems evident that for some countries either livestock output is underestimated for the prewar period or crop output is underestimated for the postwar years. Much more detailed information than is pres-

ently available would be needed in order to determine where the adjustment should be made.

6. Industrial use. Information on industrial use is meager. For some commodites, the figures are largely based on estimates of the amount needed for brewing, distilling, industrial starch, fish meal, etc. The quantities used by food-processing industries are included under supplies for food. Fish used to obtain oil is an exception, the fish appearing under the heading of industrial use and the oil under the heading of production. Where information permits, grapes for wine and apples and pears for cider have been omitted from the balances.

7. Extraction rates. The extraction rates used are based on milling practices or regulations, adjusted to take account of imported flour of a lower or higher extraction rate; for some countries the actual average rates in the postwar years are probably below those indicated due to nonobservance of officially prescribed rates.

In most cases, no attempt has been made to allow for the further milling of rice after importation. Where rice imports are classified, the classification is broad and sometimes not descriptive of the stage of processing.

8. Milk balances. The allocation of total milk production to its various uses is partly based on official statistics, partly estimated. This allocation is complicated by the wartime and postwar practice in some countries of standardizing milk for fluid consumption at less than the average butterfat content of the milk produced. This is done in order to save butterfat for butter production. Whatever the technical process by which this standardization is achieved, it amounts to an addition of skim milk to the whole milk destined for fluid consumption, and this skim milk should not be included in a whole-milk balance as presented here. Therefore, fluid milk consumption in the food balances for 1948-49 and 1949-50 represents only the full-cream whole-milk equivalent of the consumption of standardized milk, while, on the other hand, butter has been charged with the full amount of whole-milk equivalent required for its production.

A number of countries report higher fat content of the milk produced in postwar as compared with prewar years. This has been taken into account through the application of a higher calorie conversion factor in 1948-49 and 1949-50 and through a lower milk-butter conversion factor.

Skim milk enters into the food balances only insofar as it is used to make cheese, or in the trade when the source material does not distinguish between whole and skim milk. Skim milk was of great importance in the diet in the war and first postwar years and remains of considerable, though probably diminishing, importance in some countries. But so little information is available generally on skim-milk utilization that it has here been neglected.

Country Notes

To give a general impression of the type of detailed questions that have arisen with respect to individual countries, and of some of the ways in which they have been dealt with, the following paragraphs offer a few examples. These truly are examples only and not an exhaustive account of the procedure applied in arriving at the country estimates. At the same time, these country notes were selected to point up a few of the concrete problems of food-balance estimates that are present in greater or less degree for all countries, whether or not they are mentioned below.

1. Belgium. Since 1939, official Belgian potato-acreage figures have been very much below those of the 1930's due to different procedures applied in arriving at these estimates. These lower figures are reportedly greatly underestimated, partly due to exclusion of small holdings. In order to bring the potato-production figures for postwar years in line with those of prewar years and to get a truer picture of the actual potato supply situation, the potato-production figures of the postwar food balances are upward revisions of official figures.

2. France. The trade data given here for grain as well as other products have been compiled from the official monthly trade returns for the 12 months July-June, the year uniformly used in all the postwar balances. These data do not agree with the frequently quoted trade data available from the Office National et Interprofessionel des Céréales (ONIC). According to ONIC, the wheat import surplus in 1948-49 was only a fraction of that shown in the balance, while for 1949-50 there was an export surplus. For August-July, the wheat marketing year in France, both ONIC and the trade returns indicated an export surplus of wheat in 1949-50, but ONIC had a far larger figure than did the official trade publication. It is probable, however, that the two sets of data may be brought into reasonable agreement if certain time lags for the trade publication data as compared with the ONIC data are applied.

Official meat production for the prewar period is underestimated, the Ministry of Agriculture notes in the Statistique Agricole Annuelle. Collections of hides and skins provide some check on estimates for beef, veal, and mutton, but not for pork. In the prewar as well as the postwar balances, the figures for pork are based on official estimates. They show a striking increase in pork output. If the official estimates of hog numbers are used as a guide, it appears likely that pork output was either underestimated in prewar or overestimated in the postwar years. But hog numbers are also reported to be uncertain.

No official estimates of total vegetable output are published in the Statistique Agricole Annuelle, but estimates frequently used are much higher than those given in the food balances presented here. The results of a consumption study published in the October-December 1949 issue of the Bulletin de l'Institut National d'Hygiène support the lower production estimate.

3. Western Germany. Official estimates for output of meat and slaughter fats are at present being computed on a different basis from that employed in prewar times. Before the war, the yield of hogfat was computed at around 20 percent of the slaughter weight of pork, a percentage based on studies of actual practice in slaughterhouses. For undisclosed reasons, this percentage has now been officially reduced for the prewar as well as the postwar years. In the food balances presented here, the prewar basis for computing meat and slaughter fats has been retained for both prewar and postwar years. They therefore show a lower meat and higher fat output than do official estimates.

4. Greece. The Dodecanese Islands are included in the postwar food balances.

The data for net trade in the postwar balances have been adjusted to allow for military imports for the Greek armed forces, which are not included in the commercial trade statistics.

The prewar vegetable production figures have been adjusted to allow for underestimation or incomplete coverage, as there seemed to be no evidence to support the more than 100 percent increase shown in the official production statistics for the postwar as compared with the prewar period.

Population estimates are in line with those generally accepted for the postwar years but appear to be too high in the light of reported April 1951 census returns.

5. Ireland. The estimates for grain and potato consumption appear high when considered together. The summary of the official National Nutrition Survey, conducted in 1946-48, supports the potato estimates and indicates an even higher grain consumption than shown in the food balances, though a part of the survey was made before bread was rationed in 1947. The survey also points to a higher milk consumption than appears in the food balance, but its estimate may include skim as well as whole milk. In general, the survey adds to the evidence that the energy value of the Irish diet is high.

6. Italy. Variations in the extraction rates for corn are due to variations in the amounts estimated to be degermed for the manufacture of corn-germ oil; an extraction rate of 56 percent was assumed on this portion, 90 percent on the rest.

As has been pointed out by certain Italian authorities, prewar official estimates of livestock numbers are not comparable with later ones. This makes it difficult to appraise the various Italian estimates of the output of livestock products, which in some cases differ considerably. The meat production figures used in these food balances are in line with those Italian estimates that appear reasonable on the assumption that livestock numbers are close to the prewar level. The milk production estimates are based on published official estimates of milk used for direct human consumption and for processing; these estimates are reasonable only if it is assumed that the yield per milk animal and probably also the number of milk cows, ewes, and does has increased.

7. Norway. Data are not available that would make it possible to distinguish between herring and whale oil used in the domestic production of margarine. All marine oils used for this purpose are counted as a part of domestic food production. Production of herring oil for export was arbitrarily assumed to have been for industrial uses and therefore was not included in food output. Production of whale oil in the end exported or put into stocks has not been included in domestic food production, for it is impossible to distinguish between oils exported for industrial purposes and oils exported for human consumption, aside from the fact that whale oil produced in the Antarctic cannot be considered of domestic origin in the usual sense. Were all oil exports included in Norwegian food production, Norway would appear with an unrealistically high food self-sufficiency.

8. Portugal. The figures given for net trade are partly estimates, as monthly figures are not available in as great detail as those published annually, and separate trade figures for continental Portugal and the so-called adjacent islands are also available on an annual basis only. Furthermore, complete figures are not available on trade between continental Portugal and the adjacent islands even on an annual basis. Such trade has been included where data on which to base estimates are available, as in the case of fruit.

The official production figures for Portugal are underestimated in some cases, a judgment that appears to be supported by the fact that the per capita food consumption indicated is well below that shown in the food balances for the other Mediterranean countries. Nevertheless, because of insufficient information on which to base independent estimates, the official statistics have been used in these balances for the crops for which they are available, with the important exception of grain in the prewar balance. The prewar grain production figures have here been revised upward to conform with revisions in acreage estimates that seemed warranted in view of an increase of more than 40 percent in official acreage estimates for recent years. The Portuguese National Institute of Statistics has not itself made such a revision for earlier years, but Portuguese authorities did call attention to this underestimation at the time, as it was clear that a considerable portion of Portugal's arable land was not accounted for in the acreage statistics. The higher official acreage statistics given for recent years appear to be more reasonable.

9. United Kingdom. In calculating the meat equivalent of imported livestock, animals imported for fattening were given their estimated weight at the time of importation. The meat added through fattening in the United Kingdom thus appears as domestic production.

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